RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 176 BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
31 July	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia hav limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates —
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO-STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Aust-alia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
28th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
30th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa.

Owin to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.
Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTOYOOKAMARU	7098	21 July	27 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	3028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor uticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particuiars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

The Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25 ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

KATNI FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,600,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIU,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 217.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.
Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD, (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future,
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.
For further, particulars apply to :—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. Pay Rs. 300-50-400. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal
A 27002

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, E. M. High School, Borsad, District Kaira, with testimonials and stating terms.
A R3544

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 5 annas stamp: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Educated and influential DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES for Central India and Rajputana to secure Life Assurance business, on liberal commission, for a long established Company. Only those experienced and confident of good business need apply. ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27021

WANTED—An experienced and competent GENERAL MANAGER to incorporate and manage a limited concern for the sale of "O S S A", THE LATEST PERFECTION IN SEWING MACHINES, in the important towns of India, in Cash and Hire Purchase system. Also some Managers and Canvassers as well as Local Agents who can invest Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 against a guaranteed profit of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply to MIHRUDDIN & CO., Sole Agents for India, AMRITSAR.
A R3542

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra, U.P.
A 26976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT—A qualified and experienced Accountant with excellent testimonials. Small businessmen can have the benefit of part-time service at a moderate remuneration. Please apply to Box No. 1760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3534

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

RESIDENCE NINE ROOMS, three ground floor, six upper floor, Rs. 190 Motlibai Street. Apply P. O. Box 74.
C R3541

TO BE LET—The BLOCKS for Rs. 50 and ROOMS for Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply K. T. ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R3535

GROUNDFLOOR FLAT, consisting of drawing, dining, bedroom, verandah attached Rs. 65, also upper floor flat consisting of drawing, dining, four bedrooms, outhouses Rs. 130. Also garage Rs. 20, Motlibai Street, Apply P. O. Box 74.
C R 3540

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NI PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIER for machinery business. Box No. 1761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3536

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam.
P R3500

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MARVELLOUS! MARVELLOUS!!—Specialists in Astrology—World's greatest Predictions—Wonderful answers for 5 questions Rs. 1 only. Amazingly accurate, annual reading Rs. 2, General whole-life Rs. 5, Extensive and exhaustive life-reading Rs. 10. Special rates for Rajas, Zemindars. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Rates for Kavachas, market reports, etc., on application. Data needed. Time and date of birth or letter. SARADA ASHRAM, Triplicane (MADRAS).
P R3543

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Bombay Chronicle,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. REELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3539

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 26th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at

22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1926.
26744

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of Vaccination on a salary of Rs. 60—5—90 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance.

None need apply who is not a passed student of a recognised Government Medical School.

Selected candidate shall be on one year's probation and if considered necessary shall have to undergo a course of training at the Central Vaccine Institute, Nagpur. He shall have to execute a bond that he shall serve for 3 years. Private practice not permissible.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th of August, 1926.

(Sd.)
SECRETARY,
District Council, Nimar.
Khandwa.
The 20th July, 1926. 27017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A B.E. or L.C.E. or a B.A.B.E. or B.A.L.C.E. of a recognised University, having previous experience of Municipal Administration, Office management and of Civil Engineering to act as CHIEF OFFICER of the Dharwar Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 with conveyance allowance. Applications stating age and previous experience with testimonials should be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Standing Committee of the Dharwar Municipality so as to reach him before the 15th August, 1926.

A. F. I. PATHAN,
President,
Dharwwar Municipality.

Dharwar Municipal Office,
Dated 19th July, 1926. 27018

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 12th July, 1926.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the LOCAL HEAD OFFICE of the Bank, MADRAS on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1926 at 4 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1926, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg).
27007 Managing Governors.

PORBANDER STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that on and from 1st August, 1926, the timings of Trains on this Railway will be altered as under:—

UP TRAINS.

		4 up	6 up
Porbander	Dep.	9 15	17 30
Jamjodhpur	Arr.	11 45	19 55
Gondal Rly. Train	Dep.	12 0	20 10

DOWN TRAINS.

		5 dn.	1 dn.
Jamjodhpur	Dep	10 0	17 5
Porbander	Arr.	12 15	19 40

Detailed timings can be seen from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

HIRACHAND P.
Ag. Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Porbander, dated 21-7-26.
27025

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SUNDERRAO ANANDRAO KOTHARE, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, late of Bombay, a Widower ..... Deceased.

MOTHABHAI VINAYAK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 9th day of July, 1926.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

WANTED

WANTED for the National Muslim University School, Delhi.

1. A GRADUATE to teach English to the higher classes.
2. A GRADUATE to teach Mathematics.
3. A DRAWING MASTER with highest qualifications.
4. An UNDERGRADUATE to teach Geography and General Knowledge to the lower classes.

Trained teachers preferred.

Applications stating minimum salary accepted and testimonials to reach the PRINCIPAL before August 5.
27003

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir HURKISONDAS NUROTTAMDAS HOSPITAL, an Association registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Sheth JAMNADAS BALUBHAI JARIVALA.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Mcdows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahalaxmi on the South side of the passage leading to the Temple of Shri Mahalaxmi, situate near Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Narayan Govindji under No. 10 and New No. 746 and New Survey No part of 1/7099 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38 and by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3604 (1-2) and Street Nos. 38 and 38A, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 812 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division, and bounded on the East by the Dharamsalla of Dinanath Luxmanji, on the West partly by a Chawl belonging to Devidas Purshotam Bhansali and partly by a vacant ground belonging to the temple of Shri Mahalaxmi, on the North by the said passage or steps leading to the temple of Shri Mahalaxmi and on the South by the Sea.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1926.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27024

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KERSONDAS KALLIDAS, NAROTTAMDAS KALLIDAS, NANDLAL KALLIDAS and MANILAL KALLIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land held under a Lease from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1691 and 1699, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1112 and 1113, Street No. 1-2, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Princess Street, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 50, on or towards the West by service passage known as Plot No. 49 being a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on or towards the North by Princess Street and on or towards the South by a service passage known as Plot No. 49 being a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1926.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27020

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1542 of 1926.

MANEKJI MUNCHERJI ADENWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) R. D. BIRLA and (2) NARANDAS POKERMAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sandhurst Road and Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, respectively, for themselves and on behalf of all the Members of the Marwadi Bullion Association and of the Committee of Promoters of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Company, Limited, and (3) NUSSERWANJI DORABJI PANDAY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Forjett Street, Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Marwari Bullion Merchants' Association and of the Committee of Promoters of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Co., Limited.

Notice under O. 1, Rule 8, Civil Procedure Code.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza on the 2nd day of July, 1926, in the above suit, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit inter alia against Defendants 1 and 2 for themselves and on behalf of all the Members of the Marwari Bullion Merchants' Association and of the Committee of Promoters of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Company, Limited, praying for a Decree for Rs. 7,000 as mentioned in para. 8 of the Plaint, for a Decree for brokerage at the rate of two per cent. on the purchase money as mentioned in para. 13 of the Plaint, for interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on the sum that may be decreed till judgment and for costs and interest on Judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment.

And take further notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 6th day of September, 1926.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27022

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE TWO PREPARATIONS NAMELY "ROYAL TONIC PILLS" AND "SLATER'S FEVERODYNE" AND THEIR FORMULAES.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Govindji Damoder (Insolvent), and on account and risk of Mr. M. B. Rushi of Malad Purchased on 7-1-25 Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday 2nd August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the two Preparatons namely "Royal Tonic Pills" and "Slater's Feverodyne" and their formulaes.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED STEEL BEAMS, MILD STEEL PLATES, CORRUGATED SHEETS, RIVETS, BOLTS AND NUTS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 3752 of 1923, (International Banking Corporation vs. The Indian Engineering Co.,) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m.-(S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder, near Petrol Tanks, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jayantilal B. Shroff.

47 Rolled Steel Beams of different sizes 24 by 40 to 22 and 18 by 40 to 16.

52 cases and 40 bundles loose Corrugated Sheets, of different sizes.

About 119 cwt. Rivets.

About 196 cwt. Bolts, of different sizes.

261 pieces Mild Steel Plates, of different sizes.

35 cases and 36 Bundles loose, plain Galvanized Sheets.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIAL MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANO CABINET GRAPHOPHONE ENGLISH, ICE BOX, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 1st prox. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Mr. Munsiff's Bungalow, Turner Road Bandra, valuable and substantial made to order furniture, glass and crockeryware, ulatedware, dining tables and chairs, dumbwaiters, mirror back side board, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver cabinets, drawing room valve and bend suite, one sweet toned iron frame square piano by 'Schiedmeyer and Sobne." Cabinet Phonograph with records, cloth and gown presses, mirror door almyras, dressing chest of drawers, single and double bedsteads, writing tables, office chairs, bookstands, one English ice box, Meatsafes etc., etc. The property of Mr. Ring, Police Inspector, Bandra and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT COLABA CHAMBERS.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Colaba Chambers, opposite the Parsee Senatorium, very valuable and handsome new style and substantial household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dinner wagons, carpets, drawing room Chesterfields and suites of 5 pieces, fancy cabinets, vases ornaments, pictures, electric lamps and fans, writing tables, book stands, silver cabinets, one sweet-tone cottage piano and, gramophone, rich curtains, bedsteads, mirror and panel almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, black wood furniture, ice-box, meat safe utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. Cohen, Esqr., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

"SWARAJYA"

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

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Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen.

"The Beautiful and Damned"

WITH

MARIE PREVOST

An up-to-the minute presentation of a dramatic phase of modern life that has hitherto been neglected.

(7 Reels.)

"DARK HORSES"

Starring

STEVE DONOGHUE

The world's most famous jockey in the most exciting race yet filmed. A British film which received the unanimous praise of the press.

(3 Reels.)

TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.

TO-NIGHT—5, 7, 9 & 11 o'clock 2 hours show

POPULAR PRICES

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in his latest screen success

'Don Q, Son of Zorro'

A picture that stands in a class all by itself as the most marvellous romantic melodrama ever produced. It blazes with action, and crackles with activity

NEXT WEEK ! NEXT WEEK

"SHE" with BETTY BLYTHE

By Sir RIDDER HAGGARD.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

A. NORDEN AND CO 'S REPORT

June 23.

COTTON.

Uncertainty regarding new crop progress together with the firm ruling of the near position were largely responsible for the continued apprehension shown by shorts during the past week. Trade buying was more in evidence and the possibility that continued rains in the South-west would not only be detrimental to new crop prospects, but would also promote boll weevil activity served to off-set the brighter outlook in the Atlantic States where large part of the drought area has been relieved.

The bullish factors surrounding the July situation have not diminished with the approach of the first notice day, June 25th. Near month contracts are still below a shipping parity with the South, despite the sharp advance in the premium, and, with local stocks small and firmly held, shorts appear to be at the mercy of the concentrated long interest. October has commenced to reflect the strength of July but, unless the new crop outlook becomes very unfavourable, we doubt if this movement will continue.

Taking the belt as a whole, we believe we are correct in thinking that a further improvement in the condition of the growing crop has occurred during the past week and, while skepticism regarding June prospects is not unnatural, there appears to be nothing, apart from technical considerations, upon which to base hopes of higher prices.

We realize that any decline may meet strong resistance owing to present levels being lower than at any time since 1922. It is too late now, however, for this factor to materially affect production—a very large acreage having been planted—nor has it stimulated consumption. On the contrary, activity in the cotton manufacturing industry continues to decrease and, with mills relatively well supplied with raw material, they are unlikely to abandon their present conservative buying policy unless prompted to do so by a pronounced improvement in the cotton textile situation or by very unfavourable new crop developments.

In view of the present outlook for a large yield, of the unsatisfactory conditions existing in the manufacturing end of the industry and of the prospective large carry-over which, owing to the increasing number of mills now using low grades, will be a more bearish factor than was once thought possible, lower prices appear to be indicated. The market, however, is likely to move within a scalping range pending publication of the Government crop report on July 2nd.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 24.

S S Lourcoing, Jones, Gothenburg.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Khandala, Harley, Durban.
S S Ganga, Garzano, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.

S S Aungban, Nelson, Rangoon.
S S Zembra, Vorney, Hull.
S S Garmula, Dewhirst, Calcutta.

LOADING.

July 24.

Steamer Ganga for Genoa.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, July 24.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 28/7, N Y Kaisha.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.
3 Mantola, 5453, Karachi, 27/7, M M and Co.
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 23/7, L E Edwards Ltd.
4 Vigo 3243, Dunkirk, 27/7 J Finlay and Co.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 26/7 E. D Sassoon and Co.
6 Rajput, 3391, Rangoon 27/7, Turner Morrison and Co.
7 Wartenfels, 3766, Karachi, 28/7, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Mundra, 4461, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
11 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste 1-8, L T & M Italiana.
13 Zembra, 2823, Dunkirk, 24/7, T Morrison & Co.
15 Nile, 5260, New York, 27/7, Volkart Bros.
16 Tourcoing 3589 Colombo N.F. Grahams Tdg. Co.
17 Naringa 4118 Karachi, N.F. M M & Co.
BPS Razmak, 4937, Aden, 24/7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Keith, 3557, Galle, 27/7, James Finlay and Co.
2 Tarantia, 3098, N.F., 27/7, Graham Trading Co.
3 Barpeta, 1377, P Gulf, 28/7, M M and Co.
6 Ozarda, 3038, N F N F, M M and Co.
7 Bamora 1878, Busrah 2/8 M M & Co.
10-11 Suruda, 3382, Karachi, 26/7, M M and Co.
12-13 Gundara, 3190, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
14 Torilla, 3189, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Howra 4036 Calcutta 25/7, M M & Co.
C/R Garmula, 3234, Calcutta, 24/7, M M and Co.
K Takliwa 3742, N F, N F, M M and Co.
L/M Varela, 1932, N F, N F, M M and Co.
O/S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

July 24.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 50 bales hemp K H Lukmanji and Co. 5 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee and Co. 4 bales woollen rugs, Grindlay & Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 612 cwt. Divi Divi seeds M M & Co. 110 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co. 100 bales cotton fly, D H Bode and Sons; 55 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co. 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly, D H Bode and Son 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Rotterdam:—46 bales cotton, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Bremen:—326 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Hoogkerk for Copenhagen: 15 bales cotton waste, M Mafatlal & Co.

SS Vigo for Dunkirk:—200 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co. 300 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed, I A H Moosa Ld. 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 165 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros Ld. 55 bales cotton, A. Klimji and Co. 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—2000 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathradas & Co. Ld. 2000 cwt castor seed, R. Motichand and Co.

S S Nile for New York:—180 cwt confiment, Owen and Okell 4 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee and Co. 6 bundles woollen carpets A H Divlo, 328 cwt gum kadaya, P Khoverjee & Co.

For Philadelphia: 109 cases Goat skins Buskey Co.

S S Tarantia for Antwerp:—93 cwt gum Arabic N Mulji & Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—302 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee & Co.

S S Ganga Marseilles:—3000 cwtw linseed Ralli Bros.; 1200 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.

For Valencia: 500 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—750 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo.

For Leghorn:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Toyoka Maru for Hongkong:—7 cwt Ivory, H Ramji & Sons, 3.0 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co. 700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

24/7/26.

S S Rawalpindi from London. Agents M M and Co.:—

From London:—2 cases lubricating oil, 2 cases lubricating oil, 168 cases Tobacco and cigarettes, 46 cases sugar, 33 cases Tinned fish, 157 cases Chocolate and confectionery, 53 cases pearl barley and oa meal, 86 cases olive oil and castor oil, 125 cases Vinger and O'Stores, 25 cases Gin 160 cases Beer, 261 cases Toilet and common soap, 40 cases pipe clay blocks, 122 cases wine, 67 cases Quinine and medicine, 31 cases Hams and Bacon, 25 cases Stationery, 107 cases Jams and Biscuits, 69 cases boot polish, 22 cases colour 32 case cycle and part, 43 case, motor cars and parts, 31 cases preserves 92 pkgs Emulsion 13 pkgs Syrup of fig 71 cases salt, 36 cases Ink and Gun 32 cases Ink and Gum, 25 drums Ink and Gum, 884 drums oil varnish, 46 cases zinc sheets 600 kegs white zinc 100 bdls yellow metal sheets, 50 cases Tallow, 6 box Gold Coins 10 box Bar Gold 20 box Antisfriction metal; 1 box Sovereigns 50 box Hand locks. 50 box koppers 13 pkgs shelton, 11 pkgs Twill, 137 pkgs Solid Rubber Tyres and Tubes, 72 pkgs Rubber Tyres 344 bags Black pepper 200 D/Bags whiting 450 casks whiting 40 rolls Fooling 23 bags Plumbago 35 cases boot and shoes, 40 bales blankets, 14 bales paper and envelops 28 cases paper and envelops 13 cases clothing 11 cases spring 24 cases vacuum brake material 25 cases photo material 63 cases printed books 20 cases sauce 16 cases drapery 23 cases Electrode 12 bdls iron tubes, 20 casks Tar 13 cases Essences 1513 kegs Paint 20 drums paint, 10 crates cement sheets, 10 kegs Aniline dyes 10 casks Aniline dyes 31 pieces Oak. 13 cases Salmon 20 pkgs Sausages, 6 cases shoe wax, 22 cases Art silk yarn 10 cases glass ware 10 cases E'ware, 10 cases steel wire, 14 keg Steel fitting, 10 cases leather belting 10 bdles Steel Bars 14 bdle sheets, 53 cases Hydrants 30 cases Lamps, 1 casks Ivory 10 cases Perfumery 7 cases Glass Tubes, 20 drums cable 11 cases Herring 15 cases Cheese.

From Hamburg/London:—2 cases Toys 7 cases needles 6 cases Art silk goods, 2 cases spectacle 20 cases net laces, 5 cases rubber tyring 3 cases Enamelled ware.

Rotterdam/London:—16 cases cotton yarn 45 cases cheese 500 cases vegetable products 4 cases Cocoa.

From Charentee/London:—730 cases Brandy.

From Aden:—6 box specie 1 box Silver Bars.

From Marseilles: 10 bales carpet 30 cases silk goods 24 cases perfumery, 70 cases olive, oil and casto reil 54 cases Wine, 23 cases velvet ribbons 8 cases cotton and Art silk 155 cases mineral water, 205 cases vermouth, 33 cases silk yarn, 15 cases imitation pearls, 15 cases cochical, 15 cases Liquors, 23 cases Spin yarn 20 cases woollen yarn, 12 cases pharmaceutical products. 30 cases watches and clocks 10 bales spun yarn, 200 casks Red lead 102 bdle Aniline colours 20 casks aniline colours 14 kgs anjline colur 10 bags Almonds 42 cases and 219 bdls. motor car and cycles tubes and tyres, 10 cases Imitation gold and silver domotta and thread 250 bags French chalk, 5 cases Saffron 10 cases film, 40 kegs lead, 10 cases yarn, 6 cases Ant money paste 8 cases shoes.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, July 23.

Legislative Department: Sir George Paddison has been nominated to the Legislative Assembly vice Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, resigned. M. H. G. Stokes has been nominated to the Council of State vice Sir Charles Todhunter resigned. Dewan Bahadur C. V. Vishwanath Sastri has been nominated to the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. H. A. B. Vernon resigned.

Home Department: The services of Captain W. J. Long, 2/10 Baluchi Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Burma Government for employment with the Burma Military Police.

Foreign and Political Department: Lieut. Col. H. S. Strong of the political Department is posted as resident at Baroda.

Finance Department: Capt. A. J. Bansford Deputy Mint Master Bombay, has been granted eight months leave. Mr. A. Slator, Deputy Financial Adviser, military finance, is granted seven months leave.

Department of Education Health and Lands: Mr. R. D. Anstead, Director of Agriculture, Madras, has been nominated as the representative of the Madras, Agricultural Department on the Indian Central Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. R. C. Broadfoot resigned. The services of Major V. R. Mirajkar are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Railway Department: Mr. H. J. Seale Assistant Electrical Engineer officiates as Electrical Engineer G. I. P. Railway vice Mr A. N. Dirsy on leave. Mr. D. M Cookson senior Government Inspector of Railways circle No. 6 Bombay is appointed Engineer in charge of the Charlakudi Valparai Railway survey and of investigation of the Makut extension of the Tellicherry Manatoddy line.—A. P.

Shamcharan Bose of Domjur, Howrah, who was arrested in connection with the alleged discovery of explosives and a bomb was formally placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah on Saturday and was remanded to custody pending further enquiries.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE OVER WHOLE COUNTRY

SIMLA, July 25.

The monsoon is generally active over the whole country. Rainfall was nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Mysore and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Central India, West Bombay Deccan, South East Madras, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Const. Few falls occurred in Upper Burma, East Rajaputana and Gujarat.

Chief amounts:—Bassein one inch: Diamond Island four; Toungoo two; Akyab one and half; Bhamo three; Sibsagar two; Tezpur one and a half; Saugor Island; Balasore and Hukitala three; Sambalpur two; Naya Dumka one and a half; Newgong one; Khandwa three; Hoshangabad and Saugor one and half; Pachnarhi, Ratnagiri and Karwar two; Calicut four; Cochin two; Belgaum and Chitaldrug one; Mercara one and half.

Forecast:—Some extension in Rajaputana.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 24.

Stations.	24 hour to 8 a.m. of 24th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 24	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 53	32 70	21 21	35 22
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital)	0 70	43 80	24 12	38 82
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 58	40 41		36 53
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 24th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.642 inches (·033 below normal.)
" at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.596 inches (·021 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —·020 inches
Temperature Dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.8 degrees (4.4 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.1 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent
" at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 "
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity " " 24 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·63 inches
Total rainfall during the month 20.51 "
" " " year 35·79 "
Weather remarks:— Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 24th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 3.08" of rain. Skies are clear over the extreme north and the southwest and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Lahore and in excess at Ambala and Delhi. Maximum temperature was much lower than usual in the region of rainfall, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the northwest.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.43" of rain, Jhansi 0.66", Cawnpore 2.15" and Allahabad 0.28". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature also was normal except at Mainpuri, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast, lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana and clear over upper Sind. The air is drier than usual in the central parts of Rajputana. Temperature was generally above normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and Rajkot. Temperature was above normal in Central India West and in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.45" of rain, Saugor 0.20", Hoshangabad 1.15" and Chanda 0.28". Skies are heavily clouded generally. The air is slightly more humid than usual in the northern parts. Temperature was below normal in the aforesaid region and above normal in Berar and the adjoining districts.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.63" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.02", Marmugao 0.78" and Karwar 0.50". Skies are generally overcast. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 88deg.8 (4deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 77deg.4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.34" of rain, Nizamabad 0.33" and Hyderabad 0.51". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is slightly drier than usual in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was locally above normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the Peninsula. The depression from the Bay is now over the east United Provinces and has assisted the monsoon currents in giving widespread rainfall in the United Provinces, and the central parts of the country. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, east Hyderabad and Malabar, and locally in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are 1.51in at Mangalore, 3.65in at Calicut, 0.96in at Cochin, 1.27in at Bangalore and 2.08in at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Extension into Rajputana and in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd July 1926 issued from Simla.

The shallow depression over Deltaic Bengal yesterday is apparently moving westward through Chota Nagpur. The monsoon is reviving over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Kumaon hills, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and south Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, the east United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in the west Central Provinces and the Punjab hills.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Morgui one and a half inches; Moulmein three; Kyaukpyu, Yashin two; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one and a half; Calcutta, Burdwan one, Sambalpur, Chaibasa two; Hazaribag, Mukteswar, Chakrata one; Mussooree five; Sutna Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SAT, THE 24TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	--	0	0.02	—0.09	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.38	1.82	—0.51	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	6.72	7.88	—1.16	34.77
Lahore ..	..	1.63	5.85	—4.22	19.62
Hissar ..	..	4.22	4.51	—0.29	14.47
Ambala ..	3.08	10.13	9.03	+1.10	30.49
Delhi ..	..	5.54	9.13	—3.59	25.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	6.01	9.59	—3.58	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.43	3 69	8.54	—4.96	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.66	3.70	13.18	—9.48	36.17
Cawnpore ..	2.15	10.80	14.80	—4.27	35.02
Allahabad ..	0.28	4.22	13.80	—9.58	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 43	0.92	—0.49	3.68
Karachi ..	0.03	0 30	2.90	—2.60	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	2 99	3.82	—0.83	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	4.12	7.54	—3.42	29.65
Jaipur ..	--	4.74	8.43	—3.69	24.21
Kotah ..	..	5.87	10.62	—4.75	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	15.54	20.88	—5.34	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	8.37	6.86	+1.51	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	..	9 08	11 98	13.52
Veraval ..	..	11.06	12.63	—1.57	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	10.93	8.86	—2.29	26.29
Bhavnagar					
para ..	0 06	6.69	21.51	—4.09	21.20
Surat ..	..	17.42	13.09	+4.67	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	15.20	8.90	—4.52	28.53
Deesa ..	..	4.67	11.06	—1.40	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	9.60	13.51	—4.76	29.19
Indore ..	0 45	8.75	20.73	10.47	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0 20	10.26	17.17	—6.76	55.11
Saugor ..	1 10	10.41	13.00	—4.18	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	13.82	12.33	—0.74	48.85
Khandwa ..	..	11.50	12.9	—1.60	29.93
Akola ..	0 10	14.93	13.8	—6.70	31.35
Amraoti ..	0 00	6.91	19.39	+0.70	33.05
Nagpur ..	0 20	20.62	21.11	—8.49	48.97
Chanda ..	0 10	12.64	20.12	14.51	51.90
Raipur ..	0 00	5.82	33.10	—6.45	60.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	1.02	32.70	59 40	12.80	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.76	43.80	64.96	—9.14	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.50	45.32	66.5	18.37	94.95
Karwar 23rd..	2 90	50.00			120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	49.59	67.39	17.80	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	6.13	8.11	—1.98	22.35
Poona ..	0 00	9.29	7.79	+1.50	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	7.80	10.20	—2.40	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	6.52	8.17	—1.65	20.40
Belgaum ..	0.34	2.95	5.05	—2.10	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	18.07	20.76	—2.69	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0.33	14.13	10.33	+1.74	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.51	8.43	15.22	—6.79	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1.51	4.39	9.66	—5.27	125.68
Calicut ..	3.65	52 88	36.89	13.98	117.16
Cochin ..	0.96	56.19	57.71	—1.52	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.22	50.41	46.72	+3.69	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 10	15.27	19.33	—4.06	84.10
Madras Excluding		21.36	12.10	+9.28	
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	7.86	9.65	—1.79	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.23	3.27	—0.04	20.51
Cuddapah ..	2.08	10.67	5.87	+4.80	31.22
Madras ..	0.15	2 57	4.84	—2.27	30.74
Bangalore ..	1 21	4.96	6.00	—1.04	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0 09	1 99	2.81	—0.82	23.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.59	+1.12	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 37	2 70	—2 33	54.96

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, July 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Ccw	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent I.P.	68 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac	60 0 0
Napthol A. S.	6 0 0
Napthol A.S. B.S.	7 0 0
Scarlet	2 8 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 10 0
Indenthrine Violet	5 12 0
Magenta Crystals	4 14 0
Indigo	2 0 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 8 0
Hemetine Crystals	1 0 0
Victoria Blue	3 0 0
Crysophinine	5 0 0
Methyl Violet	3 8 0
Sulphur Black	0 14 0

Tone and Remarks:—Business passing only in Alizarines, Indenthrines and Napthols prices are almost unchanged. No lively feature is found in any Dye.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 24.

A rise of 15 to 10 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market eased on some long liquidation, but later improved on speculative buying. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 14 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The U. S. Agricultural Bureau have issued the following report of 23rd instant:—

Condition of crop 70.7 per cent. crop 15(368,000 bales.

Previous report:—Coudition 75.4 per cent. crop 15,635,000 bales.

Last year:—Condition 70.4 per cent. crop 13,688,000 bales.

This shows a reduction during the period of 267,000 bales. There is yet the critical month of August to go through. We still think complaints of insect trouble etc., will drive prices higher. Considering all the facts of the case, however, we would be inclined to take profits on "longs" on further advances, until it is seen how the progress of the crop further develops.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends, Messrs., A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst., as under:—

"Cohndition 70.7 per cent. crop 15,368.000 bales. Weather is unfavourable."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant from their friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market has declined sharply owing to a higher Bureau figure. Think the decline may proceed somewhat further in consequence of small demand from the trade. Market very sensitive."

Our opinion:—The Bureau Report received here this morning did not create any marked change in the situation, as although the estimated conditions shows a slightly lower percentage than what private authorities had originally predicted, the figure indicated for the ultimate crop outturn is certainly very high and leads us to believe that the weather since the compilation of the last Bureau Report has been generally favourable. We, therefore, consider the document now published to be of a distinctly bearish nature, and given favourable weather conditions we think that prospects of yield substantially in excess of 15 million bales might appear likely, and this would undoubtedly affect the trend of thought of the World and lead to a material recession in values. On the other hand, if normally favourable weather does not ensue during the months of August and Septembers, it would lead to anxious times and a substantial scare with the result that enhanced rates from existing levels will be witnessed.

Despite a small advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning about a rupee lower for F.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 323¼, and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 323¼ at 3 p.m. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers, whilst Bazar operators were sellers. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 310 and improved to Rs. 311 on Commission and Japanese Houses buying and closed at Rs. 310½, Shroffs being moderate sellers. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 260½. F.G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 343 and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 341¼.

The Official Room Rates for Fine Oomra July was Rs. 333 and for F.G. Bengal was Rs. 281.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was better. To-day's tenders are as follows:—1400 bales Bengal, 1700 bales Berar, 2200 bales C.P. No. 1, and 2200 bales C.P. No. 2. Total tenders upto date are 2100 bales Bengal, 2900 bales Berar, 2500 bales Central Provinces No. 1 and 4700 bales Central Provinces No. 2 in all 2100 bales Bengal. 10,100 bales Oomras.

COTTON REPORT

BOMBAY, July 24.

The Second anticipated condition and Estimated Crop Bureau is out revealing no large change, contrary to the expectations of the Trading Public.

Condition 70.7 is supposed to be slightly bullish but crop figures are distinctly bearish. After the 16th July, we have regularly heard of an improving weather, and this improvement will be reflected in the next bureau. The American move to sustain prices at the present level is remarkable, but serves to give a good clue to the future trend of prices.

On the whole, weather conditions continued good. Accordingly we cannot expect much advance from this point.

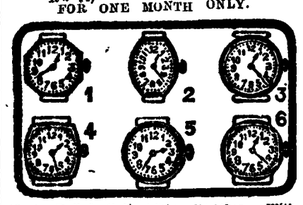
Consequently, our local market which has sustained a steady and tiht appearance since last fortnight is bound to go under present level and we shall see lower range of prices on decline in futures in New York which is now very likely.

We would prefer sales in all strong markets and we consider present prices sufficiently high.

ALL AT HALF PRICES!!

Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices. Rs. 7/-

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.



22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.

SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.

Write to:— SWAN HOUSE, P. B. 508, P. T. MADRAS.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 24

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,90,080	2,95,806
Central India ..	1044	3,76 795	3,41,472
Barsi and Nagar ..	208	2,22,735	2,06,930
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,129
Berar	550	4,75 738	5, 70,298
Central Provinces ..	132	2,46,298	2,87,761
Total Oomras ..	1934	16,86,745	17,70,396
Dholera	26	2,80,377	2,13,591
N.W Provinces ..		1,29.648	1,32,199
Rajputana	592	1.11.352	80,411
Sind-Punjab ..	29	2,93,538	3,63,817
Broach	51	3,12,239	4.86.525
Coompta & Dharwar	336	1,47,902	1,98,348
Westerns-Northerns	957	101,105	103,411
Cocconada	300	2,684	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	263	61.279	34.642
Persian	21	4.659	5,498
American		17,267	9,649
Egyptian and African		76,942	63,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,513
Total	4,499	32,29,374	35,67,481

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 15th July This year	Last year
Europe	550	5,19,990	6,71,395
Japan & China ..	4,978	17,29,268	18,96,573
Coast Ports ..		22,939	21,567
Up-country by Rail		100,082	14,488
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		40.605	35,880
Total ..	5,528	24,12,884	26,39,903

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

	Ready New.	
Bengal Superfine M G	265/70	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/310	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	335/45	.....
Broach F G M G	305/15	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/55	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/45	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/15	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj F G M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	335/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/15	.....
Dhollera F G M G	300/305	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

Bombay, July 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	323½
Fully Good July/August	341½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	260½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	310½

OFFICIAL SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 24.

	Super. fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	305	293	281	271
M. G. S. Punjab	301	289	277	267
M. G. Oomra No. 3	343	333	318	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	368	358	343	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	358	348	333	...

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Settlement Rates.

Bombay, July 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	324
Fully Good July/August	343
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	260
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	310
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	324

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales

Total day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 100 bales

Total day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid American Spot 9.97

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 16.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

	Good	F Good	Fine
Scinde	6.50	6.80	7.10
Bengal	6.60	6.90	7.20
Oomra	7.40	7.70	8.00
Broach	7.95	8.35	8.75

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York July 24.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil

Day's Exports to the Continent nil

Spot Cotton at New York 19 10

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.89

Futures at New Orleans, October 17.65

Futures at New Orleans, January 17.53

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5/8

Demand Bills 4.85.75

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 24.

	To-day's closing
October	17.72+.24
December	17.62+.22
January	17.62+.16
March	17.77+.14

Liverpool, July 24.

	To-day's closing
October	9.22+.11
December	9.09+.10
January	9.09+.10
March	9.15+.10

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 24.

	Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing
July	9.55	15.25
August	9.40	15.20
September	9.31	15.15
October	9.22	15.10
November	9.09	14.75
December	9.09	14.65
January	9.09	14.60
February	9.09	14.57
March	9.15	14.55
April	9.15	14.55
May	9.18	14.55
June	9.15	14.55
July	9.15	14.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

	To-day's opening.
July	9.57+.13
October	9.24+.13
January	9.10+.11
March	9.17+.12
May	9.18+.10

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 24.

	To-day's opening.
November	14.60+.05
January	14.45+.05

WHEAT

London, July 24.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs July sellers 55/3

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs July nominal 54/6

Tone:—Easier. Larger world's shipments.

Wheat Australian July sellers 58

Wheat Choice White Karachi July sellers 57

Wheat Choice White Karachi Afloat. Paid and sellers 57/6

Tone:—Easier.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 2,285,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, July 24.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata)—

July/August offered £17:5:0

August/September Hull paid £17:2:6

Cottonseed Bombay July/August quoted £8 1/8

Castorseed Bombay July/August sellers £16 3/4

Tone:—Steady.

Linseed Bombay July/August quoted £19 5/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold July/August nominal ton £21

Rapeseed, Toria July/August nominal ton £21 3/8

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £20 3/8

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/August nominal ton £22 1/8

LINSEED.

London, July 24.

Linseed Calcutta July/August buyers £19

Linseed Calcutta August/September buyers £19

Raw Linseed Oil August offered 35

Raw Linseed Oil September/December paid 35/1 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 24.

Fine White Java c and f Calcutta—

July/September sellers 15/7 1/2

October/December sellers 15/10 1/2

January/March sellers 16/1 1/2

Fine White Java c and f Bombay

July/September sellers 15/8 1/2

Fine White Java c and f Karachi

July/August sellers 15/9 1/4

Exchange on London in Paris 199.00

Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 1/2

Exchange on London in Italy closed

Exchange Amsterdam 12.10 1/4

Exchange Switzerland 25.12

Exchange Warsaw 45.50

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 24.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T.T. 1|5 27/32

Bank's selling D.D. 1|5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 M/st D/A 1|6 3|16 7|32

Bank's buying T T 1|5 15|16

Bank's buying D D 1|5 31|32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 1450

Bank's buying 3 M/st D/A Frcs 1520

Bank's buying D D Frcs 1505

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 130

Bank's buying 60 D/st D/P Rs. 126

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 150 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 197

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 257

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.86 3|8

London—Paris Frcs. 207.50

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10

London—Brussels Frcs 202.00

London—Rome Liras 149.00

London—Berlin Marks 20.43

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady-dull.

London, July 24.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32

Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2

Bar Silver Spot 29 1/2 dull.

London, July 24.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 29 1/2

Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 9/16

Tone of Silver:—China selling. Buyers holding back. Market dull.

Interest day to day Loans 3 1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Frcs. Demand	1450
American Dollars	276 1|2
Hongkong Dollars	150 3/4
Shanghai	197
Japan	130
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 23.

3 Months	4 9|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 1|2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate	4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Quiet.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/32 per cent.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 per cent.

per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 24.

Sovereigns ready.	13|7|6
Sovereigns forward	13|7|6
National Bank Bar Gold	21/10/6
Bar gold ready Rs.	21/6/6
Bar gold forward Rs.	21/6/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21/7/0
Bar silver ready Rs.	67|12|0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67|12|0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	67|8|0

Bombay, July 24.

Bar gold ready s.	84.10 172
Silver ready d.	29/11
Silver forward d.	29/12

TONE OF SILVER:—

Dull. China bought. China sold. We have a poor opinion of the more distant future of the market.

GOLD

Bombay, July 24.

Ready:—21/6/9

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/6/9, highest 21/7/0, at 6 p.m. 21/7/0

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asad:—

Vaida Sravan—Opening 0/1/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 24.

Ready:—Closed.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 67/14/0, highest 67/14/0, at 6 p.m. 67/14/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 67/6/0, highest 67/6/0, at 6 p.m. 67/6/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asad:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/15/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|3

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107|12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/14.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 24.

Jute:—Albion 483, Alliance 485, Anglo-India 397, Auckland 232, Barnagore 163, Bally 175, Birla 7/15, Belvedere 500, Budge-Budge 465, Caledonian 500, Chapdani 152, Clive 35/12, Craig 4/6, Cheviot 260, Dalhousie 390, Delta 500, Empire 54/8, Fort Gloster 800, Fort William 282, Gondalpara 865, Gourepore 650, Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 72/8, Howrah 40, India 180, Kamartty 592, Kankanarrah 490, Kelvin 835, Khardah 400, Kinnison 1000, Lansdowne 279, Lawrence 610, Lothian 445, Naihati 450, National 28/12, New Central 575, Northbrook 53, Nudea 46, Orient 225, Presidency 7/12, Reliance 62, Sorrah 26/8, Standard 409/8, Union 555, Waverly 6/8, Hessian 15/8, Jute 62/12.

Cotton:—Dunbar 130, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 21/6, Gusick and Musalia 10/8.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/10, Burma Corp. 10, I.I. Still 7/12, Marshalls 4/2, Madon Theatres 3/7, Imperial Bank 1595, Imperial Conty. 405.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Dividends declared Kankanarrah 17/8, Kamarhatty 25, Empire 2/8, Kelvin 40. Cottons quiet. Coals and Miscellaneous section remained unchanged. Govt. securities steady. 3½ per cent Govt. Paper 77, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/2.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd July, 1926:—

Cotton	4,499 bales
Wheat	5,531 Cwts.
Linseed	6,350 ,,
Rape, etc.	52 ,,
Gingellyseed	405 ,,
Poppyseed	190 ,,
Groundnuts	1,551 ,,
Castorseed	1,421 ,,
Rice	7,479 ,,
Myrabollams	788 ,,
Cottonseed	1,455 ,,
Mowraseed	14,249 ,,
Gram	1,340 ,,
Juwar	2,037 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	364 ,,
Bajri	2,771 ,,
Coal	904 Tons

RAJKOT NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, July 12.

The new Agent to the Governor-General in the Western India States is expected to arrive at Rajkot on or about the 18th instant, vice the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson proceeding on four months' leave.

REJOICING IN GONDAL STATE.

On the 4th instant there was a good deal of rejoicing and merry-making reported in the neighbouring State of Gondal due to the Chief being honoured by the title of "Maharaja." To what extent the jubilation was sincere cannot be definitely gauged, in view of the fact that an influential meeting was held only a short time ago in Bombay to protest against and to seek redress for some of the grievances and irregularities of this State.

The Dewan of Palitana has been honoured by the title of "Rao Bahadur", possibly as a first step towards the initiation of a new policy to give similar titles to all Dewans by turns, and that way wisdom lies. To-day the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot gave a garden party in celebration of the birthday of his second son, now undergoing training in England.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates on Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English		57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	56 12 0
Brass, German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	58 12 0
Copper, German	1	60 8 0
Copper, German	1½	60 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Kegar Brass, Metal	¾	55 12 0
Koker Brass, Metal	1	54 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		60 12 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, July 25.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 9
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E D Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.

Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5302|8805:—

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala-	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0

LEPAD.

Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 4
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	,,
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—

Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0

SALITA:—

Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0

DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Tata	,,	1 4 6

CHADAR KORI CALANDER.

Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 3

Market Dull.

"SWARAJ OR MIRAGE"?

COUNCIL ENTRY—A BLUNDER?

TOUCHING PLEA FOR UNITY

"Where are we going? To Swaraj or Mirage" was the theme of a lecture delivered by Mr. B. F. Bharucha at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening before a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Parsee Rajkeeya Sabha. Mr. J. K. Mehta presided. Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Kamar Ahmed, Chandulal Desai of Broach were among the speakers

The president in his introductory speech said that they had met that evening to hear discussion on one of the most pregnant and burning questions of the day in India. Mr. Bharucha's mission was a miesion of peace.

HISTORIC HALT.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said:—

"It is with great pain and shame that I stand before you to address you on a subject which is of the most vital importance in the country to-day. It is not usual or easy for me to speak in the manner. I am going to speak to-night but the circumstances force me to do so. I am forced to ask you "where are we standing to-day"? Are we marching towards Swaraj or Mirage?" The march begun by the Grand Old Man of India and followed by great leaders like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, Mr. Gokhale and the late-lamented Lokmanya who increased the speed of the march, and Mahatma Gandhi who led the march at a very unusual speed and which came to a sudden, sad and and terrible halt at Bardoli is the real march to Swaraj. We all know what is the result of the historic halt of Bardoli. The incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and thereafter the appointment of the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee are the milestones in the history of the political struggle of the Indian Nation. The report of the Committee was, however, digressive and abortive, and a party of rebels styling themselves as Swarajists ushered into existence. That party after entering into the legislatures tried to give battle to the Bureaucracy, but to no result as the latter was armed with a power of veto and restoration. Before the Swarajists could do anything, some of its prominent members rebelled and formed into the Responsive Co-operation Party. I do not know whom to blame more, the Swarajists or the Responsivists? Both of them are to be blamed; but the Swarajists are to be blamed more as they rebelled when Mahatmaji was imprisoned. The Responsive Co-operationists have rebelled after Deshbandhu is dead.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

"But now, what is the position to-day? The staunch non-co-operator is absorbed in his khaddar work. While the Swarajists and Responsivists are calling names at each other merely for the ensuing elections as though the elections were the criterion. They are busily engaged in a civil strife like busy bees and are flittering away the nation's time, money and energy for their electioneering propaganda, which is unfortunately not of an educative character."

Referring to the Agricultural Commission, and the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, Mr. Bharucha asked where was the activity of Bombay gone! The leaders who were busy holding electioneering meetings were quite quiet over these important events! Their (the leaders') responsibility was very great and ought to realize it.

COMMUNAL FEUDS.

Mr. Bharucha then referred to the suicidal communal struggles and explained how the bureaucracy and its agents who were styled the friends and saviours of India were fanning the communal flame. The communal rioting had begun at Shah Jehanpur in 1923 and it had gradually developed to a stage when the whole of Northern India and Bengal was affected. It was reported that the Muslim Goondas of Bengal who had taken a prominent part in the recent riots in Calcutta had said that they had nothing to do with the Hindus but they only wanted to drive the Marwaris out of Calcutta. That showed that they were inspired by the commercial opponents of the Marwaris in Calcutta. Again the Behar and the Malabar were famine-stricken and there was so much poverty that even women covered themselves with a small piece of cloth. There was unusual depression in the trades and industries of the country; and if that state of affairs continued, Bolshevism would be fast coming to India because of the Government's policy. British Imperialism and Indian communalism were the only two causes responsible for the chaos in the country. The unnatural currency and exchange rates had exploited the wealth of India.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

Speaking on communalism in India, Mr. Bharucha regretted that attitude of Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Jinha who favoured communal electorates. He was also grieved to hear that the Hindu Sabha was going to run elections in the Punjab. He was glad to learn that the Khilafat Committee was not going to do so. He was more glad to read the recent announcements of Dr. Ansari and Mr. Mazrul-Haque. Mr. Bharucha then narrated his own experiences of the bureaucracy's exciting the communal feeling of both the Hindus and Muslims in Delhi last year.

Mr. Bharucha then said that they all must rise above parties and communities and must consider the cause of the country above everything, if they claimed Swaraj as their goal. There was one common enemy of all communities and sects of India and that was the British Imperialism which would keep them in permanent subjections if it could. It was their duty to fight it and to unite for fighting it. He therefore appealed to all leaders to summon a round table conference and put their heads together in search of unity. It was only by unity and unity alone that India, their mother-land could be saved.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bharucha then proposed the following resolution:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsee Rajkiya Sabha most earnestly appeals to the Presidents of the Congress and of all other political parties in India, that in view of the increasingly intricate and exceedingly grave situation that has arisen in the country, a Round Table Conference of the leaders of all parties should be held at the earliest possible date to decide a common policy and present a united front to the Bureaucracy; and that this meeting further requests the President and members of the Working Committee to convene an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to adopt such line of joint action as the Round Table Conference may decide, and as may be consistent with the present Congress creed. This meeting requests the President to forward copies of this resolution to the Presidents of the respective political parties in India."

Mr. Qamar Ahmed seconding the resolution associated himself with the views expressed by Mr. Bharucha and said that the Khilafat Committee was far from being a rival of the Congress. It was aiming at an Asiatic Federation and trying to strengthen the Muslims with a view to bring them back in the Congress fold.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the resolution said that he was always in favour of unity and that he would follow Mr. Bharucha whom he called a great missionary of India, a thinker and an actor at the same time, in guest for it. They were all one on the point of unity but all the parties differred on particulars. He was prepared to make any sacrifice, even that of his candidature for the Assembly if those gentlemen who had after mature consideration left the Congress in 1918 rejoined it. It was unfortunate that a great saint like Mahatma Gandhi could not bring together unity in 1919 and 1920, the hey-days of political life. Although the task of unity was so difficult he was not a pessimist and he supported the resolution.

"DOWN WITH THE LEADERS."

Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach speaking next said that communalism was spreading fast in quiet parts of the country also and it was high time the different leaders united sinking all their petty differences. The so-called rebels from the Non-co-operation movement had diverted the attention of the masses from the great movement of self-purification which was very popular with the masses. If the leaders did not find out a solution from the present chaos, he would ask the audience to cry "Down with the leaders."

The Chairman in his concluding remarks considered that the communal struggle as an outcome of political strifes for loaves and fishes of office and thought that the Hindus-Muslim problem was a very intricate question to be tackled. The important question to be solved was the political tension in the country. He had realized that the Swarajists had committed a great mistake in putting the Council entry programme before the public. But there was no other go as the leader was in jail and the situation demanded an immediate action. But it was now time to consider avenues of unity. After Mr. Lloyd George's Steel Frame speech which was resented strongly all over India had come another speech from Earl Winterton in which he had said that it was the British bayonets that protected Indian peoples and communities. This was a serious challenge to Indian honour; but it was not so much resented. That showed a spirit of resignation if not indifference. Referring to rumour about the proposal to fix exchange at 1s. 6d. to one rupee, the Chairman said that if that exchange was fixed India would lose not less than Rs. 15 crores every year.

All this demanded united action from the Indians and he, therefore, heartily supported Mr. Bharucha's resolution.

He then put the resolution to vote, which was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

BACK BAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON AUGUST 2.

The Back Bay Enquiry Committee will hold its first sitting in Bombay on August 2nd. The Committee will be glad to receive statements from persons not officially connected with the Reclamation Scheme who can give evidence relevant to the terms of reference. Such statements should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, Secretariat, Bombay.

SENSATIONAL THANA APPEAL

MR BHAVE ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered in the Bhave-Patwardhan case by Mr. Sen, the Sessions Judge, Thana, acquitting Mr. Bhave who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The title-deeds were ordered to be returned to Mr. Bhave.

INDIAN TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD.

The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) is proceeding from Bombay to Sholapur on the night of the 27th of July and will return to Bombay on the morning of the 31st.

Mr. Natvarlal G. Majumdar of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, has been appointed to the Board as Technical Expert and will take up his appointment at Sholapur on the 28th July.—A. P.

OUTRAGE ON GRAIN MERCHANT.

ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTH ARRESTED.

The Bombay City Police have succeeded in apprehending some members of the gang of dacoits on the 14th instant in which they brutally assaulted Premji Bhanji a wealthy grain merchant and his four servants at Mandvi and made off with a bag containing Rs. 11,000. Premji Bhanji and four to his servants, it would be recalled when were going along Clive Road at about 8.45 p.m. on the 14th instant after closing the shop. Hardly had they walked a few paces when they were confronted by a gang of dacoits who in a couple of minutes suddenly darted upon Premji and his servants and floored them by hitting on the hands and feet and after snatching away the bag drove away in a motor car which they had kept there awaiting close by. The injured persons were removed to the G. T. Hospital while the police were on the hot chase of the culprits, some of whom are already trapped and in safe custody of the police pending further investigations. The credit of unravelling the conspiracy, goes to Inspector Power of Agripada Police Station, who arrested an Anglo-Indian youth on suspicition and took him to the Princess Street Police Station before Superintendent Tawde. Rao Bahadur Tawde put the suspect to a searching examination and elicited important information in regard to the members of the gang responsible for the outrage who were subsequently arrested. The Anglo-Indian youth is alleged to have admitted to have received Rs. 200 as his share. Property worth about Rs. 500 has been recovered by the police.

The suspects were placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Sixth Presidency Magistrate in his chamber and remanded in police custody.

FALSE CHARGE OF THEFT.

SERANGS DISCHARGED;

On Saturday before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Psesidency Magistsate, disposed of the case in which two serangs named Khan Vali Azmulla and Mohmed Ebrahim were charged with the theft of a bag of money belonging to Messrs. Chichgar and Co.

It was alleged by the prosecution that while advances of pay were distributed to the crew of s.s. "Assyria" which sailed on the 30th March last Mohmed Ebrahim suddenly snatched a bag of money from the hands of the pay clerk and passed it on to Khan Vali Mohmed Ebrahim subsequently sailed away with the ship and was arrested at Port Sudan and brought back to Bombay while Khan Vali was arrested in Bombay.

The defence of the accused was that it was a false charge brought at the instance of Pirojshaw of Chichgar and Co. who resented the activity of the accused in starting a Seamen's Union and agitating for the removal of the shipping brokers as a recruiting agency.

The Magistrate discharged both the accused.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

A CEYLONESE ARRESTED.

On Saturday before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Ceylonese named De Silva was placed on the charge of cheating a jeweller at Ceylon.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, who prosecuted said that the accused was wanted in a case of cheating a jeweller in Ceylon. A police constable who had come from Ceylon to escort the accused to Ceylon having died on Friday last, he requested His Worship to remand the accused till another constable arrived from Ceylon.

His Worship granted the application and remanded the accused till the arrival of a constable from Ceylon.

BURGLAR'S FATAL FALL.

Dhondu Narayen, a Hindu aged 30 years, was removed to G. T. Hospital on the 16th instant at 12.30 p.m. for treatment of injuries. On admission the patient was in a semiconscious condition suffering from severe shock and was cold and clammy. He told the House Surgeon that he fell down from the third storey of a house in Ghoga Street. He died soon after admission.

At the inquest held by the Coroner, Keshav Chando, the deceased's cousin, said that the deceased was convicted on June 30th for theft and fined Rs. 30.

Gopal Narayen, a friend of the deceased, said on the morning of the 16th instant. The deceased left him without stating where he was going. The deceased had no fixed occupation.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death by multiple injuries due to a fall from the third floor of a house probably while attempting to commit burglary.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning touching the death of one Bhagloo Raghoo (30) a verdict of death by fracture of the base of the skull was recorded by the jury.

The deceased who was working as a gangman on the G.I.P. Railway, suddenly ran to cross the Railway line between Sion and Matunga on Saturday morning. The Up Delhi Express which was coming at a speech of 30 miles an hour knocked him down The driver of the train stopped the train and took the man who was severely injured in, and handed him over to the police at Dadar. When the train reached Byculla he died. His head had been completely smashed, and he was bleeding profusely. The corpse was then removed to the morgue.

MILITARY TRAINING

DEMAND FOR COMPULSION IN SCHOOL AND COLLEGES

"Compulsory physical training and military education in Schools and Colleges," was the subject at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Association. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

The chairman introducing the subject said that the question of introducing compulsory physical and military training in schools and colleges was occupying the attention of politicians and public men. The appointment of the Indian Sandhurst Committee was an indication of this. Public opinion was being appraised on this most vital question, more especially because of the intimate relation of self-defence to self-Government. India, which is able to defend herself, can alone aspire to be self-governing. But of all the pressing needs of the country, this—the greatest of all—is deliberately denied and held back by the Government.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

"The public meeting held under the auspices of the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union recommends to all college students that they should take the fullest possible advantage of the existing facilities for military education and urges upon the Senate of University of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training and military education in the colleges, as the surest way of fostering and sustaining the manly spirit of the nation.

"This meeting urges upon the Government, the Municipality of Bombay and the promoters of the private educational institutions that they should introduce a compulsory physical training of a suitable character for boys and girls in their respective schools."

"This meeting requests the various political parties in the country seeking the suffrages of the electorate of the various Legislatures that they should place the introduction of compulsory physical and military education in schools and colleges in the forefront of their programme of council work."

"This meeting earnestly recommends to all public bodies especially Associations of young men that they should agitate the question of introducing compulsory physical training and military education in schools and colleges, by holding representative meetings and in other similar ways."

"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen with powers to co-opt be formed to carry into effect the aforesaid resolutions:—Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, L.M. and S., Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Messrs. Govindlal Shivlal, Mavji Govindji, Joseph Baptista, K. F. Nariman, B. G. Kher, B. N. Motiwala, P. V. Kane, N. H. Pandia, Purshotamdas Trikamdas, Dr. Kelvandas J. Desai, Dr. N. D. Sawarkar, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. Athavle, Messrs. S L Silam, V S Dongre, Radhakant Malaviya, M. N. Talpade, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, G. B. Juvekar, Rajabali Patel and V. B. Phadnis.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

An inquest touching the death of one Vithoo Hiroo (45) was held at the Court of the Coroner on Sunday morning.

It appeared that the deceased was living with his brother and the latter's wife at Haines Road. He had quarreled with his brother and his wife two days ago and had driven them out of the house. He used to drink heavily. On Saturday at about 2 p.m. when his daughter residing at Byculla went to see the deceased, she found the room closed but not chained. On opening it she found the deceased hanging by his neck with a rope that was tied at one end to the beam of the loft. The police who were soon informed removed the body to the morgue.

The jury recorded a verdict of suicidal death by hanging.

DEATH BY ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

"Death caused by shock following extensive burns while lighting a primus stove" was the verdict recorded by the jury at the Court of Rao Bahadur B.N. Athavale, the Coroner for the City of Bombay during an inquest touching the death of one Manigouri Chhotubhai Desai, held on Saturday evening. The jury proceeded to remark: "We notice that several cases of deaths from burns arising from the use of Primus stoves have been occurring among the Gujarati Hindu women and therefore we strongly recommend that they should abstain from the use of these stoves."

It appeared that Manigouri (22) who was residing with her husband in a chawl at Elphinstone Road was suffering from hysteria for some months past; and was sickly. On Saturday she was feeling unwell in the morning when her husband went out on service. Sometime after he had left, some neighbours saw clouds of smoke coming out from the room of the deceased. They broke open the door which was fastened from within and found the deceased lying dead with her body badly burnt. Nearby the stove and a match-box were lying. The husband of the deceased was soon summoned from office. He suspected foul play. The police removed the body to the morgue as the deceased had died almost immediately.

At the inquest held on Saturday evening the jury recorded the verdict as above.

TRAM COLLIDES WITH VICTORIA

On Saturday at about noon a serious tram car accident occurred at Kalbadevi Road which for the pluck of a occupant, a pleader, it would have resulted in very serious injury to several persons. It appeared Mr. V. P. Shroff, a pleader, was going in a victoria along Kalbadevi Road when it collided with a tram car which came from behind and violently dashed against the victoria. Mr. Shroff seeing the danger jumped off in time but his clients received several abrasions and were removed to G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY

MR. S K. BARODAWALLA'S REPLY TO THE BORAH ADDRESS

At an evening party held in honour of Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla given by the Dawoodi Borah community at Dawoodi Bagh on Saturday night on his appointment as the Sheriff of Bombay, an address was presented to Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla on behalf of the Dawoodi Borahs of Bombay. In the course of his reply, Mr. Salebhoy said:—

I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me this evening, by presenting me with an address by my Dawoodi Borah community on my appointment as the Sheriff of Bombay. You have alluded to my career in the Corporation, Council and the Imperial Legislative Assembly. You have referred to the Mussalman Wakf Act in the Assembly and elsewhere and that I have been chiefly and mainly instrumental in rendering unique services to our community by getting the exemption clause added and that I will ever be remembered by our community for this service. I may tell you that what little I may have been able to do in that regard it was not only in accordance with the wish of His Holiness the Mullajisaheb from the religious point of view, but also in accordance with the wish of the whole Borah community from the social, customary and religious point of view. And here I have only done my duty and it is but becoming that the Government should not interfere in the religious affairs of our community.

A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY.

Our community emphatically says and rightly too, that we have been ignored and left behind by the Government, notwithstanding that our large Dawoodi Bohra community is an influential mercantile and industrial community in India and outside India. It is a large tax-payer to the Government coffers, a most loyal law-abiding and peaceful community, which has silently rendered services to the country and the Government invariably and at all times. During the War—a time of great distress—knowing as I do, as I was more than once the Chairman of War Loan Committees for different wards, and as I was connected with several movements and activities, over and above our other loyal services, our community subscribed without interest from 15 to 20 lakhs towards the War loans, through the support of His Holiness the Mullajisaheb, as His Holiness often does towards many philanthropic objects. Our community has also continually subscribed towards the War-loan and rendered other useful services to the British Raj.

I therefore, trust that Government will hereafter not remain unappreciative of our sense of loyalty and gratitude.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY CURTAILED.

TANSA MAIN PIPE BURST

The water supply in some area in the city has been curtailed since Friday evening owisg to the burst of a water main pipe at Parel Road near Vesus Cinema. The Municipal Engineering Staff are engaged in effecting an early repair in which they are progressing fairly well and it is expected by Sunday afternoon the pipes would be repaired and restored to the original position and water supplied to the city as before. The repairing staff however, were confronted with certain difficulties of a live electric wire which was hindering them but it was removed by the B. E. S. and T. Company. While the reparing work was in progress the water supply was carried on in a limited capacity through auxiliary pipes.

A similar burst had taken place a year ago about 300 feet away from the same spot.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

According to the present arrangement His Excellency the Viceroy will pay an official visit to Lahore from October 18th to October 21.

Dr. H. H. Mann lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonell, Mr. F. B. Thornely and Mr. R. G. Hopkins arrived at Government House Ganeshkind on Friday last.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin, accompanied by Lady Butler, visited the Indian Ladies' Club Nagpur, on Friday evening. An address of welcome was read by Lady Chitnavis.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Nawab of Sachin and the Raje Saheb of Malegaon at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday, the 24th July.

The Governor of Bombay visited Lodge "Burnett", Poona, on Saturday, the 24th July.

Mr. W. E. Lucas arrived Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday, the 24th July.

Among the passengers due to arrive in Bombay on Friday next by the P. and O. s.s. "China" are the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Altamount, the Hon. Sir A. Muddiman, and Sir Edgar Rees Jones.

The Dewan of Baroda arrived Ajmer on Saturday morning to open the Gujarati Dharamsala at Pushkar. He visited the B. B. and C. I. Railway carriage and wagon workshops and other places of interest.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress, has convened a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee for the 15th of August at Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Standing Committee Meeting 5 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, regarding the Bombay Children Act, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding. Amongst the speakers are Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss Mi Katharine Davis and Mr. E.J. Bunbury, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 27th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) instead of on Monday the 26th instant.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

To day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme fo Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday), at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

Bombay Vigilance Association.—At the public meeting to be held in connection with the Bombay Children Act on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6-15 p.m. under the joint auspices of the Bombay Vigilance Association and 22 other Associations, there will be a short programme of music by the David Sassoon Reformatory Boy Scouts.

Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association.—The General meeting of the above Association called on Wednesday the 14th July 1926, adjourned for want of a quorum will be held to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, when all are requested to be present.

Young Men's Hindu Association.—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association a public lecture will be delivered on "Consuming Co-operative Society" to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association. Messrs. D. B. Tilak, M.A., C. S. Deole, B.A., Desai and Lakdawala will be amongst the speakers.

Grand Performance at Baliwalla Theatre.—Under the presidentship of the Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, a purse will be presented to Prof. L. K. Shah who is totally blind at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo, on Thursday the 29th instant. There will be marvellous conjuring performances.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.—There are at present 9 Centres worked by this Society in the different parts of this city viz:—Kamatipura, Dadar, Clarke Road, Imamwada, Kalachowki, DeLisle Road, Worli, Dhobi Talao and Tardeo; besides these there is one Creche at Tardeo. The Society has contributed Rs. 4,000 towards the Lady Wilson's "Village Baby Scheme" which is under the charge of Dr. deGama, and a preliminary report of whose work has already been published.

Billiards at Watson's Hotel.—There was a very good gathering to witness both the games that took place last night (Saturday) and the billiards was of a very high standard. The game between Mr. S. N. Vatcha — 250 and Mr. Britto (scteh) ended in a win for the former who couldn't get settled down but played very consistently after wiping off his handicap points.

Scores.—Mr. Vatcha 250 (breaks 33, 33, 25, 24, 22, 21, 21).—Mr. Britto 150.

(Second game).—The game between Mr. Baker — 250 and Mr. Doyle — 175 was a treat to watch as the champion played in great form which seemed to have unnerved his opponent who was unable to wipe off his handicap points Mr. Baker made a 33 in his second visit and Mr. Doyle followed on with a well played 30 but thereafter completely collapsed while Mr. Baker going very strong wiped on his handicap points before his opponent reached 60 (60) Mr. Baker made 306 in six visits to the table, his best breaks being 84 off the red and 68 of which 66 was off the red.

Scores.—Mr. W. Baker 250 (breaks 84, 68, 49, 41, 33, 31.) Mr. D. Doyle 170 (breaks 30 and 29).

The learned Jain Sadhu Gambir Vijayaji Maharaja Saheb has arrived in Madras and been welcomed by the Jains of the city. He is expected to remain there for the next four months giving a series of religious discourses.—A. P.

The Arya Sevadeshak Sabha Lahore has issued an appeal to the Hindus generally and the Arya Samajists in particular to hold an All India demonstration by convening protest meetings on July 25th to protest against the restrictions lately placed on Nagarkirtan and other Hindu religious processions in various parts of the country.—A. P.

Reviewing the triennial report on the hospitals and dispensaries of the Central Provinces and Berar for the period 1923 to 1925 the Governor-in-Council regrets to notice that the District Councils and Municipal Committees which have taken over the dispensaries within their limits have not given adequate attention to their requirements.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1926.

DISILLUSIONED.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, held on Saturday, Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Chairman, was compelled to refer once again to the stores purchase scandal. The Committee of the Chamber has rightly devoted considerable attention to the matter because the purchases made on behalf of the Government of India amount to crores of rupees and, as Mr. Lalji said, "if rightly directed a large part of those stores would be purchased in this country to the great benefit of indigenous industries". But the Government of India, though the member in charge of the subject is an Indian, still persist in their old policy of serving every interest but that of India. Mr. Lalji struck a new line by declaring that the time had now come when representatives of the people in both the Imperial and Provincial legislatures should see that a halt must be asked with regard to the appointment of Commissions and Committees. He rightly pointed out that these Commissions and Committees "while costing the country a good round sum do not lead to any clarity of vision or any definite practical solution with regard to the questions which are referred to them" but "are used on more occasions than one merely as instruments for justifying particular Government actions or policies". Mr. Lalji's declaration reflects a healthy process of disillusionment. We wish Mr. Lalji and his friends of the Chamber had realised the fraudulent futility of such Commissions and Committees at the time when in defiance of enlightened public opinion in the country and the decision of the Legislative Assembly, they failed to ask Sir Purshottamdas to withdraw from the packed Currency Commission. Better late, however, than never.

The Taxation Committee and the Currency Commission were appointed to justify the disastrous financial policies of Sir Basil Blackett and Lord Winterton's audacious reference to the prosperity of the country is a fresh indication of the propagandist methods which are being employed in justification of the criminal follies of Sir Basil in the spheres of finance, currency and exchange. "I cannot lead myself into believing", Mr. Lalji said, "that a balanced budget brought about partly by maniputations of the Exchange and partly by increased taxation is at all an index to the financial prosperity of the country" and he challenged Earl Winterton to show him any industry, "excepting tea and jute, which can be said to be prosperous at the present". Lord Winterton and those who rule this country will not give serious attention to such challenges so long as the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, or at least those who control its affairs at present, give proofs, at critical junctures, of their unfortunate variance with public opinion. Mr. Tairsee speaking at the meeting said that the reason why the Chamber's various communications on questions of public importance did not produce salutary effect on the Government of India was that they were not well supported by the public and he hoped that the Chamber would educate public opinion on some of the important questions affecting the best interests of the country. There is some measure of justification in Mr Tairsee's complaint and it is a fact that the Chamber has not done all it could have done to secure timely support of the public by a well-organised and well-conducted educative propaganda, especially in respect of minor grievances of Indian traders and merchants. But so far as the broad issues of financial and industrial policies of the Government are concerned, it is truer to say that not seldom public opinion in the country has put up a more consistent and courageous fight than the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. The fiasco with regard to the Currency Commission is not the latest instance of the Indian Merchants' Chamber having unwillingly played into the hands of the bureaucracy by betraying the fatal moderate mentality of trusting the British people and their agents more than their own countrymen.

In regard to Lloyd's Folly and the Development Department scandal it has not carried on its agitation with the vigour and consistency which public opinion and public interests have demanded. The Back Bay Committee appointed by the Government of India does not satisfy the public demand either in respect of its personnel or its terms of reference. The glaring defect of its personnel is that representation on it of Bombay's financial and business talent and independent public opinion is ineffective. It is, therefore, amazing that Mr. Lalji does not think that the personnel is unsatisfactory. He, however, will regard the terms of reference not satisfactory at all if they do not include an enquiry into "the charges and counter-charges flying about with regard to this unfortunate episode in the history of this Presidency" and the fixing of responsibility "upon particular shoulders". The terms of reference are, indeed, vague but they are clear on this, the most vital, point, that they exclude just those matters the inclusion of which Mr. Lalji desires and which has been demanded by the public persistently. This defect as well as its unsatisfactory personnel put the Committee in the category of those Commissions and Committees denounced by Mr. Lalji as mere instruments for justifying particular Government actions or policies.

SURVIVAL OF SERFDOM

In the districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba there has existed for generations a class of cultivators who, though not serfs technically, are not in fact far different. They are the "disinherited", the "upri" tenants at will of their masters, the "Khots". They have no occupancy rights, though many of them can claim, according to official reports, "continuous occupation of the same holding". They are subject to rack-rent, forced labour and capricious eviction from which last evil they save themselves by accepting almost impossible terms imposed upon them. The Khoti Act of 1880, which slightly bettered the condition of other classes of tenants, did little or nothing for the "upri" tenants, nor did the several amendments of the Act since. During the last two years the relations between the Khots and these tenants have been considerably strained. In July 1925 resolutions were brought forward by Mr. A. N. Surve, himself a Khot, and Mr. S. K. Bole in the Legislative Council regarding the grievances of Khoti tenants but were withdrawn on the understanding that the Commissioner, Southern Division, would make personal enquiries and report the result to the Government. The Report has recently been submitted, Government speak very highly of it, but have not published it. The Director of Information has sent to the Press only a brief summary of the Report and Government's decision on the subject. We do not understand why the full Report is withheld from the public.

Even the official summary admits the tendency to "rack-renting but it attributes it mainly to the extreme subdivision of the holdings which "makes it impossible for them (Khots) to reduce their demands" and "leads to the harassment of the tenantry under the claims of a multiplicity of masters". Whatever the cause, the harassment being there, cannot and should not legislation prevent it? As for forced labour, the Report interprets the word too literally to mean labour without any payment whatsoever. But even in this sense the existence of forced labour is admitted but it is said to be sporadic. There is, however, extensive forced labour with nominal payment. It is practically a custom there for a Khot to throw a half anna piece at the door of the tenant's house, which is an order to him to drudge along with other members of his family at the Khot's house the whole of the next day. The tenant has also to work on the Khot's own lands, with little or no consideration for the work. He has to carry the women and children of his master in *dolis* when they travel from one village to another. There are so many other kinds of *veth* or forced labour, which are put up with because the alternative may be the impounding of the tenant's cattle, cutting off the trees planted by him or a threat of eviction. An appeal may be made to the village patil, but the latter is almost always a Khot. It is a wonder that in the twentieth century these survivals of medieval feudalism are tolerated.

Government admit the seriousness of the problem but regard it as "the legacy of former administrative and legislative arrangements unsuited to present-day circumstances". We welcome this admission and suggest that present legislation can correct the errors of the past. But Government contend that, when the Khoti Act was passed in 1880, the Khots were given "a definite assurance that no new tenant rights would accrue in future". So Government only decide that "the Khots will be reminded that it is their duty to behave towards their tenants with the greatest possible consideration". Only a gentle reminder for proved harassment of tenantry! When the Khoti Act was passed, was not the assurance to the Khots subject to a tacit assurance that the tenant's elementary rights as human beings would be protected? Or did Government contract themselves out of all future obligations to the tenants? Notwithstanding any legislation in the past, the present evil being recognised, we do not see any reason why the "upri" tenant should not have his normal tenancy rights protected by fresh legislation, if necessary with suitable compensation to the khots. The evil is so widely recognised that as many as six members of the Legislative Council have given notice of a resolution to appoint a Committee to enquire into it and suggest remedies for the redress of the grievances of the Khoti tenants. We trust equitable legislation, fair to the Khots and the tenants alike, will not be delayed any longer.

A MUSLIM ADDRESS TO VICEROY

(BY MAULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED).

Since the publication of my article in the "Chronicle," on the above subject, some inspired letters dealing with some of my criticisms have appeared in the Press by writers who had not the moral courage to sign their names but had taken shelter under anonymity, for fear of exposure. One of these writers ("A Muslim,") offers the following defence on behalf of the organiser of his irregularities, in connexion with the address. "The Government officials wanted the draft of the address, the names of the persons who were to comprise the deputation and that of the person who was to lead it, and these matters had to be decided at the meeting of the Anjuman Islam of Poona held on 3rd of July as the time was short, for submission to the Viceroy." This is throwing dust into the eyes of the public. The organiser issues his circular letter, inviting those whom he wishes to be included into the Deputation on 29th of June and requests them to let him have their reply, the latest on the 5th of July. Yet he calls his meeting to decide and dispose of the draft address the names of the members and the name of the Leader of the Deputation on the 3rd of July. The argument really comes to this: "As the Government officials were in a hurry for the information and as there was no time to consult any one about any matter connected with address, I sent my own name for the leadership, my own draft address, and the names of Muslims whom I thought likely to accept membership of the Deputation." It may be fairly asked what Government official insisted upon his supplying the required information without proper reference to all concerned? Why could no reasonable time be granted to him if he asked for it? And more particularly was the name of the leader a matter of such extreme urgency that it could not admit of a moment's delay? It would be obvious to the meanest intelligence that the question of leadership was decided at the meeting of 3rd July and published in the newspapers so that it should be considered as a settled fact and no chance should be allowed to any rival for the honor, thereafter.

The Minto Address Recalled.

As there prevails so much ignorance with regard to the constitutional procedure necessary to be adopted I will give a short description of the methods that were followed by the late Nawab Mohsin Mulk who was the organiser of the Deputation to Lord Minto in 1906 which has now acquired a historical reputation and which must remain as a model for all Mahomedans to follow. Within one month after receiving Lord Minto's permission the late Nawab was able to comply with all the constitutional requirements for its preparation and presentation. He first got the draft prepared by the late Nawab Sayed Hussain Bilgrami and within a fortnight all persons whom he considered worthy of being included in the Deputation received a copy of it marked "confidential." Then a preliminary meeting of those invited was held at Lucknow for the discussion of the address and formal constitution of the deputation. I had the honor on that occasion to take the chair on the motion of the Nawab himself. The address was discussed for two days. Many amendments were accepted and embodied in the address. The names of persons proposed from different provinces for membership of the deputation were read and discussed and a list of all those finally approved by the meeting was prepared. That along with the draft of the address, was then sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy in a covering letter in which it was clearly stated that the draft address contained the principal grievances and demands of the community but as all the members of the deputation could not be present at Lucknow but would meet at Simla, two days before the presentation of the address, it would again be discussed on that occasion and the Viceroy would be duly informed of any changes or additions that would be made. All the members—35 in number—again discussed the address as a whole for two days of Simla and the few changes then made were duly communicated to the Private Secretary. Every member was most particular about what should and what should not be inserted in the address. The late Nawab Sayed Mahomed of Madras objected to two or three lines in the address but the majority was against their omission. Therefore he refused to join the deputation. The late Justice Karamat Hussain of Allahabad was extremely indignant because a new matter was added to the address, at the suggestion of the leader of th deputation and the consent of the majority, after the address was finally passed, and it was not without considerable difficulty and persuasion that he agreed to remain a member of the deputation. With regard to the leadership of the deputation several names were suggested at the preliminary meeting held at Lucknow but none was approved and finally at the suggestion of the late Nawab it was decided that the members should elect the leader on their assemblage at Simla, two days before the date of the address. The Nawab duly intimated to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy the decision arrived at in this connection. Three days before the date of the address the newspapers announced the unexpected arrival of His Highness the Aga Khan at Colombo. The Nawab, immediately sent him a long telegram requesting him to accept the leadership of the deputation as all the members were unanimous regarding the choice and received a wire in reply accepting the proposal and informing him that His Highness would travel direct from Colombo to Simla reaching there on the eve of the address.

Question of Leadership.

The Nawab was never tired of repeating his opinion in after years that the success of the deputation was mostly due to the personality of its leader. The choice of the leader, therefore, is one of the most important matters in connexion with addresses under reference. Let me mention here that the late Nawab—the organiser of the deputation—himself one of the most distinguished men that India produced, spurned the suggestion that he should himself be its leader. He used to say that the qualifications required in an organiser were altogether different from those essential for a leader. The organiser of a deputation was like a manager of a theatre who prepares the stage, to enable a graceful actor to make his appearance thereon and not to make an exhibition of himself. Another pertinent observation of his was that the person least fitted for the leadership was the one who continually pressed himself forward for it.

Intentional Omissions

Let me come to the present situation. Even if owing to urgency a preliminary meeting coud not be called of all those invited, why was not a copy of the address sent to each of them marked "confidential," requesting their criticisms and inviting suggestions, if any? Why was the question of the leadership not referred to them for their decision? Could there be any doubt in

(Continued on page 10.)

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

II.

The next most important reason which seems to stand in the way of the development of agriculture is the present system of education. It should not be forgotten that 75 per cent, people in India follow agriculture as their profession and it is their main source of livelihood. But agricultural education has got no place in the curriculum of our schools.

India's Great Need: A Virile Peasantry.

As a matter of fact the main basis of our education in India should be agricultural teaching. Educated Indians of to-day may have their imaginations developed but, they are not useful to the community to improve our agricultural conditions. How many of our university graduates could take agriculture as their business even when they come from agricultural homes! Our school and college life is such that our educated youths consider it below their dignity to handle a plough and even when they want to do it they are physically unfit to put this excellent idea into practical effect. The only solution is to give agricultural education to our boys right from the very beginning. Whether in the home or school for play or pleasure, our children must be brought up in agricultural surroundings. The photograph published elsewhere will show to all parents how their children would look and what they would do when agricultural education is given. It is a mistake to believe that by introducing agricultural education the children will not learn languages or mathematics. The highest form of language is always that which explains the realities of life and the sense of teaching the value of production will make our young men first grade mathematicians. Apart from this we shall have a virile peasantry. It is time, indeed, that before education was made compulsory in any form our nation-builders gave thought to this matter.

Agricultural Legislation.

The next most important item for consideration in this connection is agricultural legislation. So far our legislatures have been busy in limiting the age for schools and marriage but hardly any attention has been paid to work out the idea which agricultural legislation is likely to play in the development of the economical resources of this country. A careful study of this situation in the various civilised countries of the world will show the force of law in controlling their production and demand. Introduction of regulations, of course, never discredits the importance of research and propaganda, but regulating laws are essential to put into practice the results of investigation. In fact human nature is such that it is always prone to neglect and to harness economic conditions properly some strong control is essential. So far as the development of agriculture is concerned laws regarding transport, seeds supply, market conditions, control of crop diseases may be regarded as absolutely indispensable.

The Problem of Transport

Our transport is, perhaps, one of the most serious hindrances in the way of the development of agriculture and its industries. The more we go into the details of this question the more we are convinced that safe rapid and cheap transport of agricultural commodities is none of the objects of our transport—agencies, in spite of the fact that these agencies derive the major portion of their income out of the agricultural community. It is doubtful whether pure and simple education and propaganda alone can set matters right.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

The Ex-Premiers' Cabinet.

M. Poincare's Cabinet, which includes six ex-Premiers, should form one of the strongest ministries that France has latterly had. It succeeds the ministry of All The Talents, assembled in a hurry by M. Herriot, which had a short-lived existence, not because the combination of talents was unwilling to function but because it lacked the prestige which could silence parliamentary intrigue. The new ministry demands a free-hand but M. Poncare's manner of securing it is more adroit than M. Caillaux's, who unblushingly insisted on dictatorial powers. M. Poincare declares that the franc cannot be stabilised overnight, a "bon mot" which is expected to put the wire-pullers into good humour, and asks Parliament to agree to a prorogation for two years. He says in fact to the deputies: "Gentlemen you just have a prolonged holiday, and I will see whether the franc cannot look up." The deputies are not likely to accept the suggestion.

Wet or Dry?

The cause of Prohibition is slowly and steadily gaining ground in America, but this can only be guessed by reading between the lines in the columns of the Syndicated Newspapers of that country. The Upper Ten—New York's Four Hundred—and the large number of individuals from the leisured classes in America, who feel that without liquor they can have no gay life, protest in the press and on public platforms against the "iniquity" and "futility" of the Volstead Act. But the middle classes and the millions of American workmen are all the better for Prohibition and they testify willingly and enthusiastically to the fact that between "Unsteadiness" and "Volsteadiness" they prefer the latter. There are, however, amongst the superior ranks of the clergy in America, individuals, who, curiously enough, want a modification of the Volstead Act, and evidently will not mind if their flocks become a bit "unsteady." Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut spoke some time ago strongly in favour of the action of the Church Temperance Society in declaring for a modification of the "dry" law. This eminent divine demanded a distinction to be made "between stronger liquor and light wines and beer." "This I have desired," he remarked, "specially for the sake of our foreign-born folk, to whom the use of light wines is as innocent as tea-drinking is," and the Bishop tried to clinch the argument by the astounding assertion "In Italy, for instance, I do not remember of our seeing a drunken person."

The Voice of the People.

Views like these are immediately seized upon by the newspapers who voice the sentiments of the idle rich, and the representatives of the latter in the Congress are also never tired of repeating that the Anti-liquor laws have been a costly failure as the expense to the State in preventing smuggling across the border and the illicit manufacture of liquor in the interior is disproportionately great. But intimate observers of American life, particularly the life of the masses, are agreed in thinking that the "dry" laws will hold good. A close observer of American conditions writes, in the French journal "Le Correspondant,": "When I have been present at a session of the Congress my mind is gravely troubled, but when I regard the American masses whom I know well, with their great qualities of strength and alertness and their fine instinct, I am filled with hope." So the battle for Prohibition is likely to be continued by social workers in America on behalf of the poor and the working classes against the opposing forces of the idle rich and the vested interests in liquor which have been ruined. To us in India this fight is full of instruction and also of hope because there is little doubt that the victory will be on the side of those who want a sober and an industrially more efficient America.

A Case for Enquiry.

The work that Mr. Starte has been doing among the "Criminal" tribes in the Presidency is marked by rare devotion and sympathy. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of many of his subordinates. In the course of the articles which he contributed to "The Chronicle" recently Mr. S. H. Jhabwala pointed out the injustices, perpetrated, as a result of the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, against a large number of Mang Garudis, who have been brought to Bombay as labourers. In a recent communication he has drawn attention to the sad plight of a Mang Garudi which brings into relief the urgent need for revising the present policy in regard to the reclamation of the Criminal Tribes. Mr. Jhabwala writes:—

"Santhu Laxman a Mang Garudi living at Dharavi in the Settlement has been working here in the local Mills as a 'Begari' for the last seven years. Sometime ago his wife Mainee went away to Malegon where the probation officer let Santhu go. I have the original letter of the probation officer, but the latter put him down as an abscondee and the local police has taken action against Santhu and sent him to Nasik for trial. Mainee in the meanwhile has been sent by the probation officer to Nandoor. Santhu awaits trial at Nasik? His wife is at Nandoor and his unfortunate children are at Dharavi! Everything was done with the knowledge of the officer-in-charge and yet Santhu is marked down as a rascal and an abscondee. Of course, he is now thrown out of his job as well. The Commissioner of Police transfers me to the Criminal Tribes Officer and the latter to the Missionaries."

Obviously a radical change in the treatment of these tribes is called for.

A SIGH OF RELIEF

M. POINCARE CHEERED

FRENCH CABINET FORMED

LONDON, July 24.

Paris.—Few Cabinets have received such general blessings as are bestowed by the morning newspapers on M. Poincare's so-called "Ministry of Franc." There is a general sigh of relief that a government has at last been formed, which looks like weathering the storm and solving the financial situation.

Politics are for the moment forgotten except for a few minor criticisms such as the inclusion of M. Herriot and Painleve in the Cabinet.

REST FROM POLITICAL STRIFE.

Opinion, however, is by no means unanimous in forecasting Government's financial programme. In this connection the most startling intension is attributed to M. Poincare by the newspaper "Le Journal" which says that he intends to ask the Parliament to agree to a prorogation for two years during which the Government will legislate by decree, the Premier's argument being that the franc cannot be cured overnight; it needs three or four years complete rest and relief from political strife.—Reuter's Special.

INCLUDES SIX EX-PREMIERS

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—M. Queuilles is Minister of Agriculture and M. Fallieres, Minister of Labour.

M. Poincare's Cabinet includes six ex-Premiers, viz., MM. Briand, Barthou, Herriot, Painleve, Leygues and Poincare. Others have been Ministers at least once with the exception of M. Fallieres, who is the son of a former President of the Republic.

The Ministry represents every party except the Socialists who adhere to Capital levy and are unable to collaborate owing to the decisions of their Congress. The composition of the Cabinet ensures it a substantial majority in the Chamber and practically the unanimous vote of the Senate.

"A VERY BROAD-BASED MINISTRY."

In a statement to the Press M. Poincare said he did not encounter any difficulties in forming a very broad-based Ministry of National Union representative of all parties. He did not attempt to allocate portfolios on the percentage basis. If he had given attention to all suggestions, he would have spent endless time seeking for an ideal solution, and at present there was no time to be lost.

M. Poincare was cheered by crowds on leaving the Elysee.—Reuter.

GOVT'S FINANCIAL INTENTIONS

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—Ispired quarters have lifted the veil on Government's financial intentions sufficiently to indicate that the course of action suggested by "Le Journal".....which attributed to M. Poincare the intention to ask Parliament to agree to a prorogation for two years, during which Government would legislate by decree.....will not be adopted. On the contrary Parliament will probably sit until mid-August and vote comprehensive series of measures involving four or five milliards increased taxation, direct and indirect; in which succession duties will figure largely. Government has ruled out capital levy, moratorium and fresh inflation and will honour the debt agreements though it will seek modification of the Washington convention with a view to the insertion of the transfer safeguard clauses. Finally the stabilisation of the franc will be left until the exchange position has been remedied.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—A crowd last evening collected at the point in the Boulevards where motor coaches assemble daily to tour the capital and hooted the foreign passengers. The demonstrators were so threatening that passengers were compelled to descend. Finally two coaches succeeded in pushing their way through people barring the road. The police was summoned and it extricated the British and American tourists from the crowd.—Reuter.

RECOVERY OF THE FRANC

LONDON, July 23.

At closing to-day the French franc improved to 205½ and the Belgian franc to 201½.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 25.

The French franc opened at 202 to-day and closed at 197.75. The Belgian closed at 193.5.—Reuter.

NATIONAL UNION OF SEAMEN'S RESOLVE

LONDON, July 25.

The National Union of Seamen at the close of the annual meeting decided to withdraw forthwith from the International Transport Workers' Federation, and also to take a ballot on the question of dissociation from all political affiliation.—Reuter.

The students of the Gujarat National College Ahmedabad, have decided to raise a fund of Rs. 1,500 and to found scholarship for an untouchable student out of the interest thereof as a memorial to their late Principal and professor Mr. Gidwani who has joined the Prem Mahavidyalay of Brindavan.—A. P.

A BLOATED DEPARTMENT

RETRENCHMENT IN ARMY HEADQUARTERS

A PURDAH COMMITTEE APPOINTED

SIMLA, July 23.

A departmental retrenchment committee of not inconsiderable importance is now sitting at the Army Headquarters under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Innes, the senior most member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Other members of the Committee are Mr. Burdon, who is about to retire after strenuous work as Army Secretary, Mr. Jukes who is officiating as Secretary, Finance Department and Major-General Coleridge, Military Secretary, Army Headquarters.

UNAFFECTED BY INCHCAPE AXE.

The Committee is very well composed and considering the experience of the members, both administrative and financial, it is expected to produce a report that would enable General Birdwood to put his Headquarters in order. For over three years the campaign of economy in military expenditure has been carried on with considerable zeal and quite substantial economies have hitherto been affected in this most balooned department of the Government of India but the military estimates have not yet dropped even to the level of 50 crores recommended by the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S HAMMERING.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in his financial distress had quite numerous duels with the late Lord Rawlinson in pressing home the desirability of having a heavy reduction in these estimates and soon converted Lord Rawlinson to his view. Sir Basil Blackett as a financier of international repute was expected to do no less and he kept on hammering at the military charges and insisting on a gradual reduction.

In General Birdwood he has found one who is quite anxious to assist him in his task. General Birdwood's intention is to get rid of all superfluous establishment both in the army and their administrative offices and by reducing the Staff and strength of the combatant force to the irreducible minimum work for improving its efficiency and status.

A BLOATED DEPARTMENT.

In Army Headquarters it was found that the legacy of War in the shape of bloated establishment had not been liquidated to any appreciable extent, when the Inchcape axe was working. It fell mostly on the subordinate employees and left the big guns unaffected with the result that a number of officers in the various branches of the Army headquarters bore unusually heavy proportion to the clerical establishment. As peace conditions have come and the work of demobilisation and the aftermath of war have now been got over the question arose as to whether the necessity existed for maintaining officers in the Staff employment in so large a number as heretofore. It was found that most of these officers had hardly an hour's work a day and that this should not be overlooked any longer.

The Innes Committee is now investigating the nature of work in various branches and the strength of the Staff handling it with a view to find where economy can be affected. This investigation proves to be interesting though being departmental, it is conducted behind closed doors. It will mean a tug of war between the officers and the subordinates, the former trying to show that the work is of a technical nature and cannot be entrusted to subordinates while the latter will show that most of it is done by them, and that considering experience in the Army Department and other civil departments of the Government of India their claim is well-founded.

COMMITTEE'S TASK.

The Committee's task is to economise in Staff and mostly it is expected to recommend reduction in the strength of officers. The reduction in clerical staff, too will be found necessary, particularly in some of the heavily manned branches. It may be said that by reverting officers to their regiments the Army Estimates would not benefit very much beyond saving special additions to their salaries, that they obtained when employed on the Staff. There should be an indirect benefit by such a reduction in the Headquarters Establishment namely that the present costly recruitment to make up the shortage of the Staff in regiments would be considerably decreased. In any case Estimates for the Army Headquarters' Secretarial staff would be lowered and would correspondingly permit financial authorities to favourably consider representations from the staff for improvement in their pay and prospects so long as the Army Headquarter Staff remains at its present level. Such a concession cannot be granted by the Finance Department.—A. P.

CANADIAN LIBERALS.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LONDON, July 23.

Ottawa.—Mr. Mackenzie King opening the Liberal election campaign emphasised that the party would make the constitutional issue the chief plank in its programme and declared that Mr. Meighen had made the Crown party to unparalleled series of unconstitutional acts. "If Mr. Meighen's unconstitutional course is permitted to go unchallenged we may question on behalf of self-governing British communities whether the British constitution may not become a phantom to delude us to destruction instead of being as we believe it to be, namely, the day star of our dearest liberties." The ex-Premier made it clear that he did not intend to attack the Governor-General "whose honesty of purpose was undoubted." He emphasised the maintenance of the British constitutional principles in Canada as an underlying source of loyalty to the Crown and the flag.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL QUARRELS IN BENGAL

MENACE TO RURAL POPULATION

A LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE'S SUGGESTION

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The high inter-communal tensions and the consequent outbreak of disturbances in Calcutta and almost throughout Bengal in the past few months are at present absorbing the thoughts of the leaders of the different schools of public opinion who are convinced that the situation in Bengal has reached a stage where it demands a most drastic and radical remedy. Various solutions are suggested by leaders of both the communities and the apprehension is entertained that if the present state of affairs continues for any length of time nobody could say what the future might have in store for the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

A NEW ASPECT.

An altogether new aspect of the Hindu-Muslim problem was touched by Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labour representative in the Bengal Legislative Council, who in an interview with the Associated Press discussed the serious situation that has arisen in Calcutta and in Bengal generally from the view point of the Labour leader. "If ever the feud spreads to the jute mill-workers," said Mr. Roy, Chowdhry, "then God help us." He thought that no amount of pacts, pledges and appeals would have any tangible effect in improving matters. He did not altogether agree with the suggestion made in certain quarters that there were brains behind these disorders fomenting trouble and directing it. Various factors had contributed to instil in the minds of the masses a degree of inter-communal hostility which was only too ready to manifest itself at the slighest provocation or on the flimsiest pretext. That was the hard, if unpalatable, fact and it had to be faced with frankness, honesty and readiness to do everything possible on the part of both the communities concerned, leaving aside all considerations of communal safeguards. He had a heart to heart talk with a prominent Muslim leader who visualised the remote and regrettable probability of a situation arising in rural Bengal which might lead to a mild form of communal civil disobedience in East and North Bengal where the landholders are mostly Hindus and tenants are Mahomedans.

A SOLUTION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury then turned to the solution of the problem and suggested that the Government should do something that would strike the imagination of the masses, something that would impress upon them the fact that resources were at the disposal of the Government which would be unhesitatingly resorted to if need arose. He had discussed with a high Government official a concrete plan of action which he proposed should be taken by the Bengal Government in collaboration with the Military authorities. He knew that at first sight his suggestion might perhaps prove a red rag to the extreme school of political thought but he was very sadly convinced that no better remedy could be found for the present state of the country.

A NOVEL PLAN.

"My plan is," said Mr. Chowdhury, "that with the approval of the Government of India, the Government of Bengal should arrange with the Military authorities in Simla for an extensive tour of a column of British troops stationed in Calcutta throughout the length and breadth of Bengal. I must emphasise the point that the troops must be entirely composed of British soldiers and march through every town, village and hamlet to the strains of military band. The moral effect of a tour of this kind will, I am sure, be tremendous. I have worked out the cost of this tour which I have no doubt the Government of Bengal would gladly bear. At the lowest estimate the tour will cost the tax-payer Rs. 3,00,000 but the expenditure will be more than compensated by the effect it is sure to have in the restoration of peace in Bengal."—A. P.

IRAQ'S FINANCE MINISTER.

RECEIVED BY THEIR MAJESTIES

LONDON, July 23.

The King and Queen received to-day Subih Nashrat Bey, Irak's Finance Minister, at Buckingham Palace. Nashrat Bey, interviewed by Reuter, said that he had conferred thrice with Mr. Amery who was most sympathetic. He had also seen leading London bankers regarding the establishment of a Baghdad Agricultural Bank, in which connection definite proposals were being considered. Conversations were now progressing regarding railway extension in Iraq with a view to placing a loan in London.—Reuter.

IRAQ AND PALESTINE.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, July 23.

An explanatory statement on the new Middle Eastern services vote for 1926 issued by the Colonial Office shows the total expenditure of £4,444,000 for 1926 compared with £4,925,000 in 1925. The decrease is approximately halved between Palestine and Iraq and, to a smaller degree, Arabia. The cost of the Imperial garrison in the two former countries for 1926 is shown at £3,455,500, being a decrease of £347,800. The British Government has agreed to contribute £108,000 towards the cost of the new frontier force in Palestine.

The statement says with a few specified exceptions Palestine and Iraq may now be said to be self-supporting as far as the internal administration is concerned.—Reuter.

AMONGST VILLAGERS

VICEROY'S SURPRISE VISIT

KNOWLEDGE OF RURAL LIFE

NAGPUR, July 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, and the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, this afternoon paid a surprise visit to the villages of Mahadula and Danigaon at the seventh and tenth milestone on the Saoner Road The villagers were unaware as to who their distinguished visitor was and His Excellency was thus enabled to gain first-hand knowledge of the real village life and of the fundamental elements of the district administration.—A. P.

NAGPUR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

VICEROYS LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nagpur July 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the new College of Science here this afternoon. In the course of his speech he said.

I was greatly interested in listening to the Hon'ble Mr. Tambe's story of the sound and steady progress by which from modest beginnings such great results have been achieved. Particularly I was struck by his account of the part which has been played by private endeavour and by the generosity and support of the people themselves. I hope and believe that this spirit will continue to infuse life and vigour into this institution and I prize the opportunity of being connected so intimately with this further steps in its development.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCES.

The importance of science in modern life, in industries, in agriculture, and in every department that affects the public weal has become a commonplace. Scientific enquiry will take its part an increasing and vital part, in the great future which lies before this country. India was slower than many Western countries to recognise this truth and to give science its proper place in her schools and colleges. For this there were obvious reasons. The traditions of education in India have been largely literary and philosophic. The poet and the mystic breathe a different atmosphere from that expressed by test tubes and scientific formulae. Moreover, the careers generally sought by students were the legal profession or clerical and administrative appointments under Government and to those men science made no great appeal. The heavy cost of well-equipped laboratories was another difficulty. But if science lagged behind in the early march of education she is advancing with no uncertain stride to-day. The increase in the number of students of science even during the last four or five years has been remarkable.

HOW TO GET TRUE KNOWLEDGE.

I am glad to see that this province is taking its share in this great advance and that in doing so it is proceeding on such wise and sound lines, for although the study of science has its own high ideals of exactitude and close reasoning it has much to receive from as well as to give to the students of history, philosophy and literature. It is by the contact of different types of mind of diverse lines of enquiry that the spark of true knowledge may be struck. I see that this thought has not been absent from the minds of those responsible for the design of this University.—A. P.

VICEROY STARTS FOR POONA

NAGPUR, July 25.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy, Lady Irwin and staff returned last evening from Ramtek after visiting the Ramtek temples, the irrigation tank and manganese mines. This morning His Excellency attended Divine Service at All Saints Cathedral. The Viceroy leaves to-night at 11.45 for Poona via Betur departure being private.—A.P.

NO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

NEW MEXICAN LAW

LONDON, July 24.

New York.—Newspapers are considerably preoccupied with the troubles of the Roman Catholics in Mexico where a new law regulating religion becomes effective from 1st August. A Mexico City despatch states that President Calles has issued a promation prohibiting religious instruction and worship in all schools and forbidding any cleric to direct private school. Telegrams from Nogales, Arizona report that the Archbishop of Mexico and Bishop Tobasoo have been arrested on charge of violating the law by calling the Catholics to exert economic pressure on Government with the object of obtaining amendment of the church laws.—Reuter.

KING FEISUL

LONDON, July 23.

King Feisul is still taking cure at Vichy from where he hopes to start for London in the middle of August.—Reuter.

LATE MR. UMAR SOBANI

MYSTERY SURROUNDING HIS DEATH

FRESH DEVELOPMENT

Fresh development in connection with the enquiry into the death of Mr. Umar Sobani is rousing public interest about the mystery surrounding his sudden demise. We understand that on the 21st instant, Mr. Tricumdas, Solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Usman Sobani, the brother of the deceased, had applied to the Coroner for a copy of the Chemical Analyser's report and for the copy of the correspondence that passed between the Chemical Analyser and Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon. To this the Coroner replied that the papers mentioned in the application were not in his Court.

Again on the 23rd instant Mr. Tricumdas, on behalf of Mr. Usman Sobani, wrote another letter to the Coroner requesting him to instruct the Chemical Analyser to furnish the Coroner's Court with a copy of the report submitted by him.

A letter was also written by Mr. Tricumdas on behalf of Mr. Usman Sobani to the Chemical Analyser asking for a copy of his report. To this the Chemical Analyser has replied regretting his inability to supply the copy of his report, it being his practice not to supply any such copy of his reports to any party, but the one at whose instance the analysis is carried out. He further stated in his reply that in this case the analysis was carried out at the instance of the Police Surgeon who might be applied to for the Chemical Analyser's report.

Mr. Tricumdas wrote to the Coroner that if the copy of the Chemical Analyser's reports was not given, then he would be obliged to ask for a postponement of the enquiry at the next hearing.

At the next hearing of the inquest Mrs. Umar Sobani is expected to be recalled to give evidence.

LATE MR. UMAR SOBANI

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S TRIBUTE

Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb writes from Rajpur (Dehra Dun):—

Mr. Umar Sobani's tragic and sudden death is a great blow to all his friends, amongst whom I had counted myself for a long time. During years of intimate friendship my respect and affection for him grew every time I met him. His burning patriotism made him ever ready to serve the cause of his country; he gave liberally whenever there was need to support a national cause and his example and influence was a great asset. In the collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund it was his ceaseless efforts which placed Bombay so high in the list of subscribers. He was unbiassed and fearless and was generous to a fault. I know few people who shunned any recognition of their work or generosity as he did and it can be truly said of his charity that the left hand did not know what the right gave.

It would be difficult to fill the gap created by his death. I offer my sincere and deep sympathy to his family and to all the numerous institutions he helped and supported.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

A MOVE TO POSTPONE IT FOR FORTNIGHT

LONDON, July 23.

Melbourne.—Mr. Bruce says he is willing to agree to Canada's request for a short postponement of the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

SHORTLY TO LEAVE FOR S. AFRICA

DELHI, July 24.

It is understood that Mr. C. F. Andrews will shortly be leaving India for South Africa.—Free Press.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

be elected by the Presidents of Municipalities and Local Boards." It was seconded by Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai. The Minister opposed the resolution.

Mr. Saptarshi's amendment as well as amendments moved by others were rejected, and the original resolution carried.

FORMATION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar moved the following resolution: "Whereas it is found expedient to create and develope in village areas the spirit of self-rule by affording them greater opportunities of leading a corporate life, this Conference resolves (1) that the Government should as early as possible declaring its policy of establishing village panchayets throughout the presidency during the next ten years, (2) that the Government should make progressive provision of grant in aid in their annual budget earmarked for the development of village panchayets, (3) that the Government should immediately appoint an organising officer whose chief function should be to help official and non-official endeavour in this behalf, (4) that the Government should invest the village panchayets with civil and criminal powers and, (5) that the taxation under the village panchayet should be made optional."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gunjal and carried unanimously.

The Conference dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—Free Press.

LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE

PLEA FOR ORGANISED PROPAGANDA

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

POONA, July 24.

The Local Self-Government Conference resumed its sitting on Saturday at 11 a.m. with the Hon. Sir Gulamhusain Hidyatulla in the chair.

TERMINAL TAX.

Resolution No. 3 moved by Mr. Iswaralal Maganlal Mehta, runs as follows: "This Conference recommends that the District Local Boards should be allowed to levy a terminal tax on exports and imports within the rural area without any restriction."

Mr. Naik and many other speakers opposed the proposition, saying that it would put the poor agriculturists to great hardships and that it was inequitable and unjust. Rai Bahadur Prabhu Ram wondered why the members opposed it. If the resolution was carried it would not be obligatory to the local bodies to impose the terminal tax. It was merely permissive. He exhorted the delegates to support the resolution. The resolution was put to vote and lost.

LOCAL BODIES' SHARE OF ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. Iswaralal Maganlal Mehta moved his second resolution: "This Conference recommends that, as observed by the Government of India in their letter No. 3515 of 10th October 1881 to the Government of Bombay, a share of the assessed taxes, i.e., income tax and super tax, should be assigned to the District Local Boards and that if it is not possible to do so, a cess of one anna on every rupee of income tax and super tax should be levied by the Government and assigned to the District Local Boards, as recommended by the Lawrence Committee."

Mr. Kamat opposed. An amendment moved by Mr. Bidkar of Pandharpur, for substituting local bodies in the place of District Local Boards, was accepted by the mover. Several amendments were moved by men like Mr. Puregaonker of Sangamner, Prof. Kale of Poona, and others.

The amendment of Mr. Puregaonker, as passed, stands: "This Conference recommends that one-fourth share of the assessed taxes, that is, income tax and supertax should be assigned to local bodies and in addition to that a cess of one anna on every rupee of income tax and supertax should be levied by the Government and assigned to the local bodies.

The third resolution moved by Mr. Iswaralal was as follows: "This Conference resolves that as recommended by the Lawrence Committee, a share of the expanding revenue of the Provincial such as [illegible] land revenue, should be assigned to local bodies."

An amendment to the resolution recommending that the Government should grant two annas out of one rupee from land revenue was moved by Mr. Puregaonker. The amendment and resolution were both put to vote and defeated.

Mr. Mehta moved that a substantial portion of the revenue from non-agricultural land should be assigned to local bodies. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Mehta then moved that a substantial portion of the entertainment tax, that is at least 50 per cent of it, should be distributed among the Municipalities and the local Bodies. It was carried.

Two other resolutions, as regards import duty on motor cars and restriction on the use of Government grants in aid to the construction and repairs of roads and bridges, standing in the name of Mr. Iswaralal, were lost.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

Prof. V. G. Kale moved his resolution as follows: "This Conference is of opinion that organised, systematic and sustained efforts should be made by municipal and local authorities with the co-operation of voluntary associations, wherever possible to educate public opinion on the rights, duties and responsibilities of the people with regard to local Self-Government, and the benefits that may be derived from the efficient and progressive administration of local affairs and this Conference, therefore, recommends that according to a carefully drawn up scheme and under suitable auspices popular lectures, demonstrations and shows regularly arranged and simple literature bearing upon the nature and the work of local Government be issued and made easily available to the general public, was unanimously carried.—Free Press.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

POONA, July 24.

After lunch the Conference met at 3 p.m. and Mr. Master, in pursuance of the first resolution passed yesterday, moved for the appointment of a general committee, consisting of twenty members with a quorum of seven and having for its secretary Mr. S. R. Bagawat of Poona, with the headquarters the Committee either in Bombay or Poona as occasion would require. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Master then proposed for the publication of a year book in English containing all details of local bodies. After a lengthy discussion with regard to having it translated in six principal vernaculars the resolution so amended as to include the vernaculars was unanimously passed.

Rao Bahadur Raman Bhai moved the following resolution: "This Conference recommends to Government that a Local Government Board be formed to assist the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government in matters relating to Municipalities, Local Boards, and other local bodies. The Board should consist of two members and the Hon. Minister, who should be the president of the Board. The two members may

(Continued in Col. 5.)

SERFDOM IN KONKAN

KHOTI TENANTS' GRIEVANCES.

OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In July 1925 resolutions were brought forward by Mr. A. N. Surve, M. L. C., and Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C., in the Legislative Council regarding the grievances of khoti tenants in the Districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba, but were withdrawn on the understanding that the Commissioner, Southern Division, would make personal inquiries and report the result to the Government. Government have now received the report of the Commissioner, who has made most careful and detailed inquiries on the spot and thoroughly covered the ground. The results of these enquiries and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom are set forth in a careful and exhaustive report by the Commissioner, Government are, therefore, satisfied that every aspect of the question has been properly examined and put before them.

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

So far as Ratnagiri is concerned, it is clear that the root causes of the discontent among the tenantry are two, one economic and the other legal. The first is the pressure upon the land, due to the large and increasing population of the district, which affects both tenants and khots. The tenants are affected by the extreme subdivision of the holdings and the increased competition for land which both reduce the means of subsistence per head of population and, in the case of the tenants-at-will, tend to force up the rates of rent; while the increase in the number of khoti shares makes it impossible for them to reduce their demands and, where they are numerous, leads to the harassment of the tenantry under the claims of a multiplicity of masters.

So far as this, cause of discontent is concerned, a partial remedy is provided in the case of both tenants and khots by emigration, seasonal or permanent, to Bombay and elsewhere, which has already reached large proportions, and it is only by this means that the pressure upon the local sources of subsistence can possibly be relieved.

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TENANTS.

The second main cause is the existence under the Khoti Act of 1880 of different classes of khoti tenants, privileged and unprivileged. The privileged tenants are the dharekaris who pay the survey assessment only, the quasi-dharekaris who pay the survey assessment and something more, and the permanent tenants who pay customary rents in kind, which may be commuted on the basis of so many multiples of the assessment. The unprivileged tenants are the tenants-at-will or "upri" tenants of the Khoti Khasgi lands who are liable to pay whatever rents the khot likes to demand and have no rights in the land. The result of this classification is that all classes of tenants who are not of the highest class of dharekaris are dissatisfied owing to the comparison between their terms of holding and those of the classes superior to them. This form of discontent is naturally most acute among the "upri" tenants who not only have no rights in the land, often in spite of long continuous occupation of the same holding, but have to pay higher rates of rent than other tenants.

SETTLED FACT.

At the time of the settlement which led to the enactment of Act I of 1880 it was agreed that permanent occupancy, would be confined to tenants who had cultivated continuously for the 20 years previous to 1865; the inquiries were made publicly in the presence of the khots and tenants, and the former were given a definite assurance that no new tenant rights would accrue in future, unless they were formally granted by the khots themselves. To that agreement Government adhere, and the Collector will be instructed to issue a proclamation informing the tenants accordingly. At the same time the khots will be reminded that it is their duty to behave towards their tenants with the greatest possible consideration, as harsh and overbearing treatment can only result in justifiable resentment and agitation.

Besides these main causes of discontent there are a few subsidiary causes summarised below, with regard to which the Commissioner has issued instructions:—

FORCED LABOUR.

It is complained that the khots exact forced labour ("veth") from their tenants and that the payments made are too low.

"Forced labour proper, that is, labour without payment, was abolished under section 35 of the Khoti Act and does not now appear to exist except sporadically. What is now called 'forced labour' is labour for the khot on his lands, etc., at less than the market rate. It is admitted, however, that this is done in exchange for privileges of grazing cattle on and taking fuel, etc., from the varkas lands which belong to the Khot and that the tenants are unwilling to exchange these privileges for the full market rate of labour. The Khoti Sabha has promised to do its best to get the price of labour increased and to set its face against "forced labour" proper where it exists. The Commissioner, S. D., has also ordered inquiries to be made into allegations about the latter and will order prosecutions should its existence be proved.

IMPOUNDING OF CATTLE.

It is complained that cattle of tenants are impounded on their way to grazing grounds as an act of revenge on the part of the Khots, while the latter say they were trespassing. The Commissioner proposes (1) to arrange routes to grazing grounds where necessary and inform tenants of their legal right to have these kept upen under the Mamlatdars' Court Act; and (2) to enquire and enforce the law where illegal impoundings have occurred.

These proposals have been approved.

POLICE PATILS.

These are stated usually to be khots or their relatives who do not listen to the complaints of tenants. The Commissioner proposes (a) to have tenants appointed as Police Patils where life-rate; (b) to appoint a neighbouring Police Patil acceptable to the tenant where no literate inhabitant is available; and (c) generally to enforce the standing order that the appointment of Khots or their relative as Police Patils should be the exception.

It is stated that the Khots have in a few cases threatened to evict tenants from their houses, but no cases have so far occurred.

It is complained that receipts for rent are not given to "upri" tenants. This is true. Both parties have been informed of the law under section 15 of the Khoti Act, and the Collector has been directed to issue a proclamation accordingly.

CUTTING OF TREES.

It is complained that trees planted by the "upri" tenants have been cut by the Khots. The Khots are here within their rights, as all trees in Khot Khasgi land belong to the Khots.

In the Kolaba District grievances are confined to the "upri" tenants who complain that rent is heavy and that forced labour is exacted from them. The considerations in the case of Kolaba are the same in general as in Ratnagiri and the same orders will apply.

Government, in conclusion, desire to express their special acknowledgments to the Commissioner, Mr. Mountford, for the admirable manner in which he has conducted the enquiry and presented his conclusions and recommendations. Although unfortunately the problem is one which, partly as being the legacy of former administrative and legislative arrangements unsuited to present day circumstances, and partly as arising directly out of the general economic and social conditions of the tract in question admits of no straightforward and simple solution. Government would express the hope that the clarification of the issues and the removal of misunderstandings resulting from the present enquiry, combined with preventive action against possible abuses, will at least have the effect of inducing a more conciliatory and tolerant spirit between the parties and so bringing about some improvement in their present embittered relations.

AN UNCOMMON PERSONALITY

DAS' PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 25.

"Nothing can circumscribe that great name, no word can describe him, no high encomium can eulogise him," said Mr. T. C. Goswami, in unveiling the portrait of the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, yesterday evening, at the South Calcutta National School. He said: "A character so exalted, so strenuous, so various, authoritative astonished a corrupt age. Corruption imagined indeed that she had found defects in this statesman and talked much of his inconsistency, his glory, and much of ruin of victories, but the history of his country and calamities of the enemy answered and refuted her. Nor were his political abilities his only talents. His eloquence was an era in the Senate. There was in this man something that could create, subvert or reform an understanding, spirit and eloquence to summon mankind to society or to break the bonds of slavery as under and rule a wilderness of free minds with an unbounded authority, something that could establish or overwhelm an empire and strike a blow in the world that should resound through its history."

Concluding, Mr. Goswami declared that he had gone to places and seen many great men, but never had he come across such a personality as the Deshbandhu.—Free Press.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR RANGOON

RANGOON, July 25.

Cobham left Akyab for Rangoon at 10.55 this morning.—A.P.

LEAVES CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. Alan Cobham left Bally for Akyab this morning.—Free Press.

AT AKYAB.

AKYAB, July 24.

Cobham alighted on Mingan Creek five miles from the town at half past four this afternoon.—A.P.

DELHI JAINS' PROTEST

DELHI, July 24.

A meeting of the Jains of Delhi to protest against the Palitana settlement was held this evening. Two resolutions were adopted, one protesting against the decision of Mr. Watson and requesting the Government of India to intervene in the matter and the other calling upon their co-religionists in India to refrain from going on pilgrimage to the sacred hills till a satisfactory decision had been reached. The Jains of Delhi also suspended business to-day.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Students of elementary school planting vegetables.

RUSSIAN SUPPORT TO BRITISH MINERS

FRENCH AND GERMAN CRITICISM

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—The International Miners' Committee concluded the private conference. It merely confirmed the decisions of the Ostend and Brussels conferences with regard to coal stoppage in Britain, confining its support to miners to verbal sympathy.

Mr. Cook, interviewed by "L'Humanite", complained of the attitude of French and German delegates "who savagely attacked us for accepting money from Moscow. Americans alone supported us in this matter."—Reuter.

HEAT WAVE IN U. S. A.

SEVEN DEATHS IN NEW YORK

LONDON, July 23.

New York.—The heatwave in middle-east has broken into thunderstorms and rains, but the eastern sea-board is sweltering. There were seven deaths in New York yesterday when the shade of the temperature was 97.

A number of families at Brooklyn engaged charabancs to take their mothers and children for a day's outing on Hudson river to escape the heat in the city. A driver who was returning home lost his control and overturned the charabanc. Eight women and two girls were killed and thirty-two women and children sustained injuries, some fatally.—Reuter.

MARCONI WIRELESS COMPANY

FALL IN PRICE OF SHARES

LONDON, July 24.

Unfavourable impression had been created on the Stock Exchange by the announcement of Marconis Wireless Telegraph Company that a dividend is not possible on the ordinary shares in respect of the working for 1925, although the results of trading show a profit. The Board states that further revision of values of certain of Company's interests in associated and other companies has become necessary owing to continued depreciation. Meanwhile the annual meeting of shareholders has been postponed *sine die*. The directors state that they intend to secure that profits on future operations shall henceforth not be diminished by losses incurred owing to possible future depreciation of investments. The Company's shares have fallen substantially in past few days and are now seventeen shillings and six pence lowest for a decade.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA RIOTS

A CART FULL OF BRICKBATS

Seventy-two Muslims were placed before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rioting during the last communal disturbance. It was alleged that the accused were leading a bullock cart laden with brickbats under cover of grass along Mechubazar Street, and that when challenged they and other Muslims threw the brickbats at the police out of whom one consable received injuries. The case stands adjourned.

Moti Goala and seven others have been released on bail of Rs. 200 each on charges of rioting on Cossipore Road, with lathis and brickbats with the common object of assaulting Habi Bux and his followers when they were accompanying the Moharrum procession with Tajia to Karbella Road.

A CALCUTTA SEPOY'S PLUCK

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Sepoy Dewan Singh of the Calcutta Armed Police, has been promoted to be a Lance Naik and has been reward for saving the life of Sergeant Sorrie on the night of July 16, when a Muslim tried to attack the Sergeant with an iron skewer. The sepoy shot him dead, and the Coroner's jury justified the action of the sepoy.—(Free Press.)

Moscow.—Airman Moiseev who started on 14th July on flight to Teheran and back returned to-day. He has covered 3,100 kilometres in 20 hours and made only three halts.—Reuter's

PREY TO DOUBLE DOMINATION.

DR. MUNJE ON PLIGHT OF HINDUS.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Presiding over the Annual Meeting of the Burrabazar Hindu Sabha this afternoon Dr. Munje traced the history of the loss to Hinduism during the last 900 years. He declared that India had lost seven crores of her men to another religion. The object of the Hindu movement, he said, would be to keep together all Hindus and to extend the Hindu religion so that India might again be called Hindustan, the land of Hindus. The means by which they could give practical effect to the movement were of two kinds, namely the law of love and 'ahimsa' and the law of punishment. The former was meant for people who were most spiritually advanced like Mahatma Gandhi while for ordinary people of the world the law of punishment was a sure remedy and guide so that working on that law neighbourly relations, peace and harmony might be maintained.

UNDER TWO DOMINATIONS.

Regarding the present situation Dr. Munje said that it seemed to him that Hindus were living under two dominations, the political domination of the English based on its strength of machine guns and the domination of Mahomedans based on their aggressive mentality. The mild and docile Hindu was thus a prey to the domination of two kinds and he had to see whether while putting up with the machine-gun domination as an inevitable evil he was also to put up with the other domination.—A.P.

PROFESSOR IN GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

GANDHIJI TO READ NEW TESTAMENT

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

Mr. Gandhi has decided to teach one hour on each Saturday students of the National College that was founded by him in the beginning of the Non-Co-operation movement. He met them yesterday and asked them what he should teach. The students have decided that he should read to them the New Testament.—A. P.

ZINOVIEFF EXPELLED.

RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS' ACCUSATION.

LONDON, July 25.

Moscow.—The plenary sitting of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party has expelled Zinovieff from the political bureau of the party owing to the increased opposition to Zinovieff's faction which the Central Committee accused of the secessionist agitation.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—The Prince of Wales and Sir Austen Chamberlain have sent messages on the occasion of the opening at Sorbonne of the British Empire Universities' Educational Congress under the auspices of the Empire League and the Associated League of Nations and many distinguished French Societies. The Congress was attended by 300 delegates from all over the Empire. This is the first time that the Congress is held in a foreign capital.—Reuter's Special.

MEXICO ECCLESIASTICAL PROTEST.

LONDON, July 25.

Mexico City.—The Government's campaign in the beginning of the year against the alien Catholic priests leading to the expulsion in May of Papal Mungio Caruana who is an American subject and finally the Presidential decree prohibiting all organised religion which will be enforced from the 1st of August have induced all Archbishops to sign a collective Pastoral letter proposing as a protest, that all Catholic services should be suspended and Priests withdrawn from churches from the 31st July.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT OPIUM.

LONDON, July 25.

Singapore.—The revenue officers seized today 5,000 tahils of illicit opium valued at 40,000 dollars from an engine room of the steamer "Anking" from Amoy. No arrests have been made.—Reuter.

"URDU TEXT-BOOKS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. S.U. Siddique, whose letter appears in your issue of this date under the caption of "Urdu Text Books" is perhaps out to do a neighbourly duty towards Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan Saheb, the Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ziya-ul-Islam. Mr. Siddique is entirely wrong when he says that I could not refute Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan's arguments when he called on me and put before me various cogent reasons in favour of the old Series. I had taken care to note down his so-called cogent arguments which I give below:—

1. The First Reader of the New Series was rather voluminous. It cost more and children required at least four copies of it within a year's time.

2. The First and Second Readers of the New Series were too advanced for the Muslim children of Bombay, where as the lessons of the Old Series were easier. The Third and Fourth Readers of the New Series were all right.

3. The New Series had no Quaida (Primer.)

4. The places and public festivals mentioned in the New Readers were peculiar to the Punjab.

5. The Old Series benefited an Islamic Anjuman, whereas the profits from the sale of the new books went to a Hindu Firm of Publishers.

6. Teachers had been teaching the old Series for the last 20 years. They found it easier to teach it.

7. Some Headmasters complained that some Muslim philanthropic gentlemen had very recently caused copies of the Old Series to be distributed as Prizes to the boys of the Municipal Urdu Schools. Their charity was wasted.

8. The new Series was introduced abruptly. At least one or two years' notice of the proposed change should have been given to the teachers.

These are the so-called cogent arguments of the Moulvi Saheb and the public will judge for itself how far they are convincing. The only argument which had some sense in it and which appealed to me was the first in the list given above regarding which I agreed and told the Moulvi Saheb that the publishers' attention would be drawn to it.

Mr. Siddique further says that I gave vent to provocative effusions against the Urdu Teachers, knowing that these poor folk would not dare to repudiate my charges. What I actually said against the Urdu Teachers was that they got a certain amount of commission on the sale of the books of the Old Series. I accused them on the strength of information I got from the Superintendent's office. If my information was wrong and the teachers were innocent there was nothing to prevent them from denying the charge, and I should only be too glad to withdraw it.

Mr. Siddique also accuses me with adopting an unfortunate attitude in order to gain the sympathy and catch the votes of the Hindu Members. I assure Mr. Siddique that the Hindu Members of the Corporation are not so very guillible that they would be led astray by my arguments unless they were convinced that they represented the true state of affairs. Mr. Siddique says I have not the courage to put the blame on the shoulders of Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan Saheb. In this he is greatly mistaken. I avail myself of this opportunity of repeating in these columns what I said to the Moulvi Saheb in connection with his argument No. 5 noted above when he called on me. I said that it was unfortunate that the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam of Lahore had not taken the trouble of revising its Readers, although they had been in vogue for more than a quarter of a century. The Moulvi Saheb agreeing with me said that the Anjuman had revised the Series now and it was being printed. He said that the Anjuman's New Series was a much better one, but was rather costly. Thereupon I told him not to mind the cost if it were a little more, and that if he saw me again with those revised books I would try and see if I could introduce them in the Municipal Schools next year. The Moulvi Saheb left me quite satisfied and then perhaps, changed his mind and intensified his propaganda against the new Readers. Mr. Editor, I assure you I have no personal interest in or any predilection for the new Series, and as a Muslim I feel as much as any other Muslim would feel the loss that an Islamiah Anjuman has to suffer on account of the change. But I also feel that I owe a greater duty towards the children of my community attending the Municipal Schools in this City and I can on no account agree to the alternative that their education should suffer because a Muslim Anjuman sustained a financial loss as a result of the honest and sincere effort of the Schools Committee to improve the quality of instruction imparted to these children. Sir, although I am convinced that the New Readers are ten times much better than the old ones, I have never said that they were perfect in every respect. If there be defects in them it is open to Mr. Siddique, or Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan, or any scholar of Urdu to suggest a better Series. A reversion to the quarter-of-a-century old Series of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam is undoubtedly not going to help the cause of the education of the Muslim children of this City.—Yours, etc.,

A.R. DIMTIMKAR.

Anjuman-i-Islam,

Bombay, July 23.

Two Pathans attempted a daring burglary recently at Shanti Kuti, Simla, where Pundit Malaviya was putting up. The night before the Pundit left Simla an inmate of Shanti Kuti was roused from sleep in the small hour of the night and found two Pathans trying to force an entrance through the window. The timely alarm made the Pathans run away. They were chased but they escaped.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES CONGRATULATED.

EVIDENCE BEFORE INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Friday evening to congratulate the employees and ex-employees of the Bombay Municipality who gave evidence before the Committee appointed by the Corporation to inquire into the alleged corruption among Municipal officers. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the bold stand the nine ex-employees of the Corporation and said that since then he had received several complaints regarding corruption among the officers of the Corporation. In October last he moved a resolution in the Corporation asking for the appointment of an independent Committee of Inquiry. The resolution was passed and a Committee appointed; but it was extremely difficult to record evidence as all those who were to be examined as witnesses were Municipal employees. However, these nine men came forward; and although they suffered heavily by way of losing their jobs and remaining unemployed for eight long months, they gave a true account of all that was going on amongst the Corporation officials. Because of their evidence, in giving which they had done a great service to the citizens of Bombay at their immense self-sacrifice, several officials of the Corporation were dismissed and some wrong was righted. The credit of all that went to Shafi Khan and his eight colleagues, the Corporators had therefore collected Rs. 400 to appreciate the boldness of those people and Messrs. Balubhai Desai and Husseinbhoy Laljee had given gold medals to be presented to the two leading men.

MUNICIPAL MALADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai then referring to corruption among the officials of the Municipality said that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta deserved the credit of bringing to light the grave scandal. He said that the people who had suffered heavily for doing great unselfish service to the city really deserved the congratulations of the people.

Mr. Shivdas Champsey then proposed a vote of thanks for the members of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Corporation. After its being duly seconded, the motion was carried unanimously.

The president then awarded the Balubhai Desai Gold Medal to Mr. Shafi Khan and the H. A. Laljee Gold Medal to Mr. S. Prasad. The other seven persons were given a cash prize of Rs. 15 each. It was declared that Rs. 51 would be sent to the widow of one Pahelwan who had given great assistance in bringing the corruption of the Municipal officials to light and who died when he was unemployed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that such other employees of the Corporation as had helped the Committee but who because of their service could not attend the meeting would also be rewarded, if necessary.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

THE VICEROY ON HINDU-MUSLIM DISSENSIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Excellency the Viceroy's recent speech at the Chelmsford Club, which, like its prototype the "Rotary" in Calcutta, has already become a "safe" platform for gubernatorial utterances, strikes a commendable note, at least, in one particular. Unlike his "diplomatic" predecessor, who could only use the medium of language for concealing his thoughts, Lord Irwin has condemned the prostitution of religion, by the fanatics of both the communities, in most unequivocal terms. But, one cannot help thinking, that the condemnation would have proved more effective if His Excellency had taken the trouble of condemning, side by side, with equal emphasis, the prostitution of justice, on the part of the officers of the Government, through the fear of rowdyism, loss of prestige, or "Satyagrah." The causes of the present Hindu-Muslim tension are, no doubt, far deeper than appear to the superficial eye, but, none can gainsay the fact that the wanton disregard of the established customs and usages, by the so-called Guardians of Law and Order, has, to a very great extent, been responsible for the accentuation of the communal trouble, which has become the bane of this benighted land. If our "trustees" had only cared to follow the Royal Proclamation, which enjoined due regard to ancient customs and usages, and had not treated it as a mere scrap of paper, the communal canker would have been killed, by now. Experience shows that the perennial cause of these internecine quarrels has been the innovation, sought to be introduced, in violation of recognised customs and usages, by certain District Officers, well-meaning or otherwise, in the name of the Common Law of England, which, in some of its features, is as inapplicable to the religious-minded Indians as to the man in the moon.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, July 23.

A CASE OF "LOST LOVE"

CALCUTTA, July 25.

A Muslim by name Mansur has been arrested by police under Section 54, C.P.C. The case appears to belong to the category of "Lost Love." The accused and his wife went to the police station to record statements that they had agreed for separation and a beautiful girl, who accompanied the couples as a witness, stated that the wife had decided to join the Medical College Hospital as a nurse to earn a living. The behaviour of the other woman is said to have roused suspicions of the police, who have arrested Mansur.—Free Press.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HEAVY AGENDA.

218 NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The Agenda of the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which will be held at Poona to-day includes the considerations of the following Bills:—

(1) Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind—Second Reading.

(2) Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923—Second Reading.

(3) Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902—First Reading.

(4) Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading.

(5) Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925—First Reading.

Resolution by the Hon. Mr. J.L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S.:

"This Council recommends to Government that the appointment of Major C.A. Pogson, special officer for locating underground supplies of water and of his staff may be continued till the end of the current financial year."

The following private Bills will also be considered:—

(1) Bill to enable the Hindus of the Province of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages—Second Reading—Mr. D.B. Adwani.

(2) Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—Second Reading—Mr. Noor Mahomed.

(3) Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu Priests—Second Reading—Mr. S.K. Bole.

(4) Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—First Reading—Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar.

(5) Bill further to amend the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906—First Reading—Mr. D.R. Patil.

(6) Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902—First Reading—Mr. A. N. Surve.

(7) Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—First Reading—The Thakor of Kerwada.

(8) Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874—First Reading—Mr. R.S. Nekaljay.

(9) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. J.C. Swaminarayan.

(10) A Bill to amend the Bombay Act No. VI of 1926, An Act further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1968—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. B.G. Pahalajani.

(11) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887—District Municipal Act, 1901—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. A.N. Surve.

(12) A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. A. N. Surve.

RESOLUTIONS.

No less than 219 resolutions are tabled for discussion during the sessions, only one of them emanating from an official source and all the rest being furthered by the non-official members of the Council. Notices of quite a number of resolutions of as identical nature are given by several members. For instance ten members have intimated their wish to move that "This Council recommends to Government that in future replies given to questions put by honourable members of this House should be of a more satisfactory nature." An equal number of members are desirous of moving a resolution recommending to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the grievances of the cultivators of talukdari, inamdari and khoti villages of the Presidency and to recommend legislation for their removal. The Mahomedan members will move for a mixed committee officials and non-official Muslims with a clear non-official majority to hold an open enquiry and take evidence with a view to investigate the entire question of the facilities for pilgrims proceeding to the Hodjaz from Bombay and Karachi. Recommendation to Government to pay the primary teachers according to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme from 1923 forms the subject of resolutions by three members. Similarly more than one member wishes to move that Government be pleased to give substantial monetary help to the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University as a mark of appreciation of the efforts made by the authorities of the University to impart secondary and higher education to women.

WOMAN FRANCHISE.

Among other resolutions are the following:—

Dr. R.P. Paranjpye will move that the rules for election to the Council be so altered as to allow women voters to stand as candidates for election; Mr. S.K. Bole will move a resolution recommending to Government to organise the Labour Directorate as a separate department to deal with all questions concerning labour. Mr. H.A. Laljee will urge on Government to introduce a bill on the lines of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or the Cantonment Act, 1924, at an early date, with a view to give direct representation to the rate-payers of Aden in the management of the Municipal affairs of the Aden Settlement; Mr. S. S. Dev will move that the orders prohibiting school boys in Government and aided institutions from attending public meeting be at once rescinded. Mr. Dev will move a resolution recommending to Government that they may be pleased forthwith to appoint for each District in the Presidency a mixed committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of non-officials, including all the elected members of the Legislative Council for the districts, the committee having power to elect its own chairman in order to investigate into the economic condition of the people of the district.

Rao Saheb D.P. Desai will move a resolution recommending to Government not to enforce, in any of the talukas of this Presidency, enhanced rates of survey assessment fixed as a result of the revision operations carried out during the last eleven years.

Mr. R.G. Pradhan will move that "This Council recommending to Government to represent to the Governor General in Council that immediate steps be taken to amend the Devolution Rules so that from next year all provincial subjects (inclusive of Finance) other than those relating to the Department of Law and Order and to the Political Department may be transferred subjects in this Presidency."

He will also move that immediate steps should be taken to give full effect to the recommendations of the Vishweshwarayya Committee on Technical Education.

"PRIZE OF DELHI" SCHEME.

Mr. N.R. Gunjal will urge that due steps be taken to put into execution the suggestion outlined in the Prize of Delhi" Scheme.

Mr. J. Addyman will move. "This Council recommends to Government that in the interests of commerce and industry no Government workshop or factory shall in future be permitted to compete with private enterprise."

Sir V.A. Dabholkar will move:

"That in view of the policy of total prohibition advocated by them, this Council recommends to Government that supplies of toddy from such places as Sanjan and others which are situated at some distance from Bombay should not be allowed to be imported into the city."

Mr. R.S. Nekaljay will urge that the ban against the enlistment of Mahars and members of the depressed classes in the Bombay City Police, both armed and unarmed, be removed immediately.

He will also urge Government to appoint a small committee of the following members of the Council to report on the social, moral and economic conditions of the Depressed Classes in the Presidency by visiting four villages in each Division and to suggest to Government some efficient means of improving their status:—Dr. R.P. Paranjpye, The Hon. Sir C.V. Mehta, Mr. R.G. Pradhan, the Hon. Mr. B.V. Jadhav and Mr. R.S. Nekaljay."

RAILWAY TAXES.

Mr. S.A. Sardesai will move a resolution urging to move the Government of India to reduce the fares of third class passengers of the B.B. and C.I., the G.I.P. and the M. and S.M. Railways, following the example of the S.I. Railway. He will also urge Government to establish an independent Karnatak University at Dharwar.

Mr. G.B. Pradhan will move that in view of the curtailment of the activities of the Development Department in the suburban district and in view of the extreme necessity of retrenchment the Bombay Suburban district as a separate district be abolished.

Mr. M.N. Surve will move that: "This Council recommends to Government that with a view to make the Corporation really democratic, legislation should be introduced for widening the municipal franchise in the city of Bombay so as to entitle persons paying rupees five and over per month as rent to vote."

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad will move that criminal tribes settlements should not in future be handed over to any missionary body for management and that in the existing settlements no non-Christians should be compelled to attend Christian Prayer meetings or Bible classes.

LAUGHTER AND DIGESTION

There is a curious relation between the emotions and the processes of digestion. The old joking axiom, "Laugh and grow fat", is based on the common sense of age-long experience. It is a scientific fact also that sudden grief or fright will instantly arrest digestion and the functions of the stomach will not be resumed until the unusual emotion has subsided.

The truth is that the stomach needs a good supply of rich, red blood to properly perform its duty and if the supply is called away to the brain digestion stops.

If you worry and think about your troubles at meal time you are on the road to indigestion and the more you do it the more troubles you will have to think about. Laughter is an aid to digestion but plenty of rich blood is a necessity.

That being the case, the first thing to do in dyspepsia or indigestion, especially in the form of stomach trouble generally called nervous dyspepsia, is to build up the blood.

To build up the blood there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight, good wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist supplies Dr. Williams' pink pills, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SWARAJISTS.

WHY THEY ARE TO ATTENDING COUNCIL.

POONA, July 24.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India Mr. L. B. Bhopatker, leader of the Bombay Council Swarajists, stated that it was in pursuance of the insistent demand made to him by an overwhelming majority of members of the Bombay Council Swarajya Party and large sections of the electorates in different parts of the Presidency that he wrote to the General Secretary to move the Special Committee appointed by the Congress for granting the Bombay Council Swarajya Party permission to attend the Council for such items as would be deemed by the Party to be of special importance, and in particular, at the time of discussion on Mr. Noormahomed's Bill and Mr. Joshi's Bill. He could not specifically mention other important items, as the Council agenda was not then available to him. From the agenda he could point out several important questions such as primary teachers' pay, women franchise, Khoti settlement, Mr. Adwani's Marriage Bill and other items, which really required attendance of the Swarajya Party in the Council. It would have been far better if the Special Committee had left the choice of questions to the Bombay Council Swarajya Party. He has wired to the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee for permission to participate in the debate on the aforesaid topics and is anxiously waiting for the same.

WALK-OUT AND WALK-IN.

Asked as to what he thought of the walk-out and walk-in, Mr. Bhopatker said that by walking out in March last, the Swarajya Party had done an immense harm to the electorates, and that by walking into the Council only for some special items, the Party was putting the electorate more than itself in a false position. For himself he was on principle opposed to the policy of walking-out of council, and thereby leaving the field open and uncontested to the opponents. But for election pledge he would never have advised his colleagues to walk-out of the Council.

Asked as to whether Mr. Noor Mahomed's Bill and Mr. Joshi's Bill would be made Party questions, Mr. Bhopatker said that it depended entirely on the vote of the Swarajya Party. But all the same he expects these questions not being made Party questions and the party leaving its members freedom to vote according to their convictions.—Free Press.

MESSRS NARIMAN AND DESAI TO ATTEND

POONA, July 23.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Bajubhai Desai, who had formerly wired to the Special Committee disapproving participation in the Council during the discussion on Mr. Noormahomed's Bill and Mr. Joshi's Bill, on the ground that there should be participation throughout or not at all, and that there should be no discrimination in the matter, have now wired to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar their acceptance of the course adopted by the rest of their Council colleagues. With their concurrence there is now unanimity of opinion among the Bombay Council Swarajists regarding participation in the proceedings in the Council on these two Bills.—Free Press.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MR. P. J. MURZBAN TO CONTEST.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor of the "Jame Jamshed" has announced his candidature for the ensuing election of the Provincial Legislative Council from the Bombay South Division i.e. from A, C and D Wards.

DARING DACOITY IN CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, July 23.

A daring armed dacoity was committed near the Hathazari Police Station. The dacoits, numbering about ten, armed with swords and automatic pistols, raided a house at the dead of night, and finding it difficult to force open the door, fired revolver shots to break it open. The inmates of the house, a Muslim lad of 19, his wife and his mother became terror-stricken at the appearance of the dacoits, who tied the lad and his mother with ropes ito a post in the yard. Seizing the young women they dragged on to the verandah and deprived her of all her jewellery. The villagers, who soon gathered on the spot, tried to arrest the dacoits, but were scared by the revolver shots discharged by the robbers. The police have arrested two Muslims of the locality, and it is stated that one of them has made a confession in regard to the dacoity. An automatic pistol cartridge of foreign make has been found in the house, and the police expect it would materially help them in their investigations.

Among the six or seven dacoities that have taken place in Chittagong during the last three months, this is the first occasion that a Muslim house has been raided.—Free Press.

"POLE" DEFAMATION CASES

AN AHMEDABAD PROSECUTION

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

The court room of the First Class City Magistrate was packed to its utmost capacity this afternoon to hear the "Pole" defamation case in which Vasantram Shastri a prominent Vaishnavite of Ahmedabad, has preferred a complaint against the editor and printer of that paper under Section 500, I. P. C. for alleged defamation. Two prosecution witneses were examined to-day and the case stands adjourned till to-morrow morning. Mr. Harilal Parikh appears for the prosecution, while Mr. Jehangir Patel, Bar-at-Law, of Bombay, defends both the accused.—(Free Press.)

ECHO OF RAWALPINDI RIOTS

ALLEGATION AGAINST CONGRESS DEPUTATION

LAHORE, July 24.

The Working Committee of the Rawalpindi City Congress Committee on July 23rd passed a resolution characterising the report of the Punjab Congress deputation on the Rawalpindi riots as incorrect, misleading, pro-Muslim and unjust and as nothing but an attempt to gain popularity with the Muslims on the part of those responsible for its production. The Committee requests the public and the press to refrain from attaching any value to this report and has resolved to publish an account of its own.—A.P.

CINEMA PROPRIETORS SERVED WITH NOTICE.

RAWALPINDI, July 23.

It is understood that the Rawalpindi Municipality has served a notice on the proprietors of a cinema the construction of which has been alleged to have been one of the prime causes of the riots in June. The notice is understood to state that the building must be dismantled as it was not erected in accordance with the terms of the sanction granted by the Municipality and did not conform to the Municipal bye-laws regarding such buildings.—A. P.

KHILAFAT OFFICE IN CALCUTTA.

SEARCHED BY POLICE

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Calcutta Khilafat Office was searched by the police this morning and some papers found in the premises were taken away. No arrests have been made.—(Free Press.)

A MAHOMEDAN ASSAULTED.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Early this morning a Mahomedan was coming to his place of business in Burrabazar when in Hanspukuria Lane he was pounced upon by two upcountry Hindus who started assaulting him. An Oriya who happened to witness the incident at once ran to the thana and informed the police who later arrested the two Hindus and while they were being taken to the thana information was received that the Oriya had been attacked by a number of Hindus. The police Sub-Inspector hastened to the spot and effected four more arrests. Barring this incident and the death of another Mahomedan in hospital late last night, there has been nothing of importance to report since this morning.

The Governor with the Commissioner of Police drove through North Calcutta in the morning. Burrabazar and other affected areas appeared to be remarkably quiet today and there were signs of returning confidence among the people most of whom have reopened their places of business.—A. P.

BANGALORE LABOUR UNION.

BANGALORE, July 24.

A labour union has been formed by the man of Binny Mills and the services of Mr. Siva Rao of the Madras Labour Union have been requisitioned in this connection. It is reported that Mr. Siva Rao has accepted the Union's invitation to preside over the general meeting to-morrow and otherwise assist the men in giving definite shape to their organisation.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Calcutta Corporation at to-day's meeting appointed a committee of twelve members, of whom six will be outsiders, to formulate a scheme in consultation with the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the Calcutta Police, the Public Works Department, the Indian Football Association, and various other public bodies interested in the matter, for the erection of a stadium for out-door games in Calcutta.—Free Press.

Pandit Malaviya has sent a letter to the Secretary of S. G. P. C. conveying his sympathies to the members of the family of the late Sardar Teja Singh, in which he says that in the death of such a stalwart worker the Sikh community has lost one of its trusted men and the motherland one of her noblest sons.—(Free Press.)

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

A BENGALI VERSION

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Responsive Co-operation Party has issued a manifesto is the course of which they state that in the present state of disintegrated and disunited political life it has been thought expedient to bring together in one group as many men and women as possible who are of one mind as to essentials and who are nevertheless ready and willing to be members of the Congress. It is not the object of the Party to wreck the Congress or to bring about a deadlock within the Congress.

CONGRESS—NOT A PARTY.

In view of the reformed Councils and the Assembly, the position of the Indian National Congress has undergone and will undergo a serious transformation. In the nature of things the position of the Congress in its bearing on the political life of the country cannot be a fixed one for some years to come. Already since the introduction of the reforms of 1919 the Congress has undergo more than one serious transformation, and yet it would be unwise to be indifferent to the future of this national political institution or to let it degenerate into a permanent party.

WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

Proceeding to the declaration of faith, they state, We believe that no programme of bringing about constitutional deadlocks by resorting to the policy of uniform continuous and consistent obstruction can be successful unless tried on a large scale, and backed by some section behind it. We believe that the best course under the present circumstances is that of responsive co-operation which means working the reforms, unsatisfactory, disappointing, and inadequate as they are, for all they are worth and using the same for accelerating the grant of full responsible Government, and also for creating in the meanwhile opportunities for the people for advancing their interests and strengthening their power and resistance to injustice and misrule.

ITS PANACEA FOR BENGAL.

Turning to the situation in Bengal, they declare, "The Responsive Co-operation Party of Bengal is a political party of the Congress but it is not opposed to the Hindu Sangathan or the Tanzeem movement, so long as they are kept within very strict limits. To surrender absolutely all political, social or religious rights and privileges that are essential to the growth of the Hindus and the Muslims as a modern living nation which is in the course of formation is no means of cementing Hindu-Muslim friendship, and any understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims cannot ignore either their constitutional rights or the administrative execution or legislative policy of Government in relation to the religious, social and political rights of the Hindus and the Moslems."—A. P.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Kristodas Pal by Mr. Shibashekhareshwar Roy, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Saturday evening, at a crowded meeting in Calcutta held in connection with the 42nd anniversary of his death.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

for the last two or three years, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar has succeeded him. The annual election fo Directors is held in the month of July, and among the Natoinalists, there is a keen competition for making use of the Directorship for some constructive work in the line if it could be done by that means. On Sunday last, when the election was going on, there was much canvassing, and ultimately, Mr. D. K. Sathe, a well known contractor of Poona, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C, Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer of the Municipality, and Mr. S. A. Gokhale of the Cosmos Co-operative Society, were declared elected. Messrs. D. V. Gokhale and N.V. Gadgi failed this year.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

Since I wrote in my last, the address to the Viceroy has been dropped. The Loyalists in the Municipality made huge efforts to secure sufficient majority, and two meetings were held in Mr. Apte's house instead of the Municipal Chamber, and there the mover, thinking that discretion was the better part of valour, withdrew the motion. But, obviously, there was no point in withdrawing when the motion if proposed was bound to fail. The Municipal Act requires two thirds majority of members for sanctioning such proposals. Inspite of all their efforts, the Loyalists could not muster 34 members. The Nationalists had also made great efforts to prevent the Loyalist members from going to the Committee, and being cajoled into voting for the Address. They had to be kept engaged at home by some means, and so the number 34 was being prevented from being counted up. The people also did much on their part, protest meetings were held and on the day of the meeting, a small procession went from the Reay Market to Mr. Apate's house which was the place of the meeting. So both the Nationalist public and the National municipal members deserve congratulations from all on avoiding this disgrace from the record of the Poona Municipality.

TILAK DAY.

No reply having been received from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar has been invited to deliver the Anniversary Address on the 1st of August which is the Lokamanya Tilak Day.

Sir Vishweshwariah has consented to perform the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition held annually in Poona in the month of August in the Mahraja Gardens, and Dr. Mann, the Director of Agriculture, has also consented to perform the closing ceremony of the Exhibition.

CONGRESS WORK IN MAHARASHTRA

MR. JAMNADAS' APPOINTMENT—A HORNET'S NEST

A BUSY WEEK IN POONA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 22.

It appears that the appointment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta by the Congress Working Committee to form an Election Propaganda Committee in Maharashtra to supplement the efforts of the Maharashtra Prov. Congress Committee, is going to bring about it hornet's nest as it were. For the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has strongly protested in the press against the resolution of the Working Committee as an affront to Maharashtra. I am told that the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee also has written a strongly-worded letter to the General Secretary requesting him to forward it immediately to the President of the Congress, and bring the issues involved therein to her notice. The feeling of the M. P. C. C. which is controlled by persons whose views are inclined more towards Responsivism than towards the Congress politics is that, so far neither the Executive nor the M. P. C. C. has given any reason to the Working Committee to doubt its 'bona fides', that though in other provinces, Congress Committees are controlled by Responsivists, the Working Committee did not feel it necessary to appoint persons to form Election Propaganda Committees as in Maharashtra and besides that, the appointment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is an insult to the M. P. C. C. because the Working Committee ought to have previously consulted, or at least informed, the M. P. C. C. about the matter. Another hitch also is likely to be created, for it seems that in the meeting of the Congressmen in Maharashtra, which was held in Prof. Paranjpe's house last Sunday, the Committee appointed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta according to the resolution of the Working Committee, has selected candidates as the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress leaves the matter of initiative with the Executive of Provincial Congress Committee.

OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

There are, however, two sides to this question, as ot all others. So far, the Executive of the M. P. C. C. in order to do the Congress work most honestly required District Committees to send recommendations of candidates for their respective district constituencies. These very names coming from the Districts, were selected by the Executive of the M. P. C. C. as having the best chances according to the local opinion of success. So far, the M. P. C. C., or the Executive did not carry on any propaganda for the success of the Congress candidates. Not a single lecture has been delivered, not a single leaflet has been issued, nor does the Executive seem to be inclined to undertake any such propaganda for getting as many more Congress candidates elected to the Legislatures as possible.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA MEETING.

When Congressmen had gathered here in connection with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Committee, the opportunity was availed of for public addresses from men like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Khadilkar. The meeting was held in the Reay Market, and presided over by Prof. Paranjpe. It was more than usually well attended. Mr. Jamnadas made the interview of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar about the appointment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Committee the theme for his speech. He maintained that it was not an affront in so far as the Working Committee intended only to supplement the endeavours of the M. P. C. C.; it is not against the M. P. C. C. Whatever help the Responsivist leaders of the M. P. C. C. could give to the Congress candidates set up by them was by all means welcome, but it was not possible for those views were of the Responsivist colour, to carry on propaganda whole-heartedly in favour of success of the Congress candidates as against the Responsivist candidates.

He further pointed out that in spite of all their efforts, there would be only half a dozen Responsivists in the Bombay Council. The Responsivist candidates would be opposed by the Congressmen, and by the non-Brahmins. What could they do, he asked, by remaining only six in the Council of one hundred and eleven? These Responsivists had started a new party, and by remaining weak themselves, had weakened the Congress too.

Mr. Khadilkar referred to the history of late Mr. Ranade's and Gokhale's times, and pointed out that the movement of the Congress was sweeping forward and forward like the waves of the sea one being forced forward by the other that succeeds.

The President wound up the meeting by an appeal for unity and made a reference to the French occupation of the German territory. Were the German people asking the French Governors to dominate them by staying more in their territory? In the same way, he pleaded, for a unanimous demand being made through the Councils by all Congressmen. To make the demand unanimous, all parties must combine. Let us, terefore, he appealed, be united under the Congress flag.

CENTRAL CO-OP. BANK ELECTIONS.

The Central Co-operative Bank is a point of attraction to almost all middle class families in Poona. It may be said that the Bank is built up out of the help rendered by that class, and another reason for its popularity is that, it is being conducted from the beginning by the Nationalists. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was the Chairman of the Board for the first six years, and now

(Continued in Col 1).

"KEEPING UP THE FICTION".

GOVERNMENT'S COMPLACENCE.

WHERE IS THE PROSPERITY?

A CHALLENGE TO EARL WINTERTON.

MR. LALJI NARANJI AT INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Second Quarterly General meeting of the Indian Merchant's Chamber was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding.

Referring to the work done by the Committee during the last two months, the President said:—

"Your Committee have always been taking a very great deal of interest in questions relating to the purchase of stores. Almost in the beginning of the quarter, your Committee had the pleasure of having an interview with the Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Member in charge of Industries and Labour. Your Committee did not stop with this more or less informal discussion, but proceeded to address the Government of India with regard to such questions as the purchase of Cement and Pugrees cloth.

"SCANDALOUS."

The High Commissioner for India issues every six months a statement of stores purchased by him giving cases where the lowest tenders were not accepted, also stating the reasons, if any, for such a procedure. It was from such a six-monthly statement that your Committee found out instances of orders for Cement being placed with British Companies, though cement production in this country is much more than the requirements of the country. It was scandalous that there should be orders placed for Pugree cloth outside this country. The amount involved in this particular case was small, but your Committee were constrained to draw pointed attention to this as it was a very glaring instance of the indenting officers throwing away money by calling for urgent deliveries when there could not be any need for urgency and goods delivered in the ordinary course would serve the purpose equally well. Your Committee have repeatedly written to the Government that instructions should be issued to purchasing officers not to ask for urgent or every urgent deliveries when the delay of a few weeks or even months could not possibly do any harm as in the case of Pugree cloth. The Government should also prevent indenting officers from insisting on their own fancies or whims or particular prejudices in favour of particulars articles only being carried out. In case of such general articles like cement for instance it should not rest with any individual indenting officers to say that he wants cement of British manufacture only.

Comments of the press on these representations of your Committee in different parts of the country show that the press in all the Presidencies realises the importance of these questions and appreciates the efforts made by your Committee to place the purchase of stores in this country on a sound and satisfactory footing. You will readily appreciate the reason why your Committee devote so much attention to questions relating to the purchase of stores quarter after quarter when you know that purchases made on behalf and for the Government of India amount to crores of rupees and that if rightly directed a large part of these stores would be purchased in this country to the great benefit and advantage of indigenous industries. The late Sir William Meyer, when High Commissioner for India, used to say that the London City interests were keenly watchful of the orders for different Colonies being placed in the United Kingdom, and a strong agitation would be created and the Minister-in-Charge would be heckled in Parliament were even a small order to go outside the United Kingdom.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL COMMITTEE.

The Government have been appointing a host of Committees during the last few years to deal with questions, both important and unimportant. Reports of the External Capital Committee and the Economic Enquiry Committee came for a review by your Committee during the last quarter. Your Committee were consulted with regard to the recommendations of the External Capital Committee regarding several points. Many of these are closely related to banking. It also appears as if the Government of India are going to appoint a Special Banking Committee in accordance with the recommendations of the external Capital Committee to have a minute survey of problems raised. Your Committee consider that the issues which were raised could best be considered by such a Banking Committee. The Imperial Bank, however, is, as it were, the pivot of the whole banking system in this land, as a regulator of money rates in the country and as Government bankers as well as with extensive privileges in remittances, etc., this Bank is likely to play a very important part in any reforms, which may be come to be recommended by the proposed Banking Committee. There are also several directions in which reforms are not only desirable but essential with regard to the Imperial Bank itself. There will be an important bearing of any recommendations which may be made by such a Banking Committee upon the findings of the Agricultural Commission as one of the fundamental functions of this Commission would be concerning the financial matters.

SURFEIT OF COMMITTEES.

The Economic Enquiry Committee had two reports, a majority and a minority, report. Both these reports made recommendations for placing the statistical enquiry upon a new basis altogether with a big staff for the purpose which would burden the country with a more or less heavy additional expenditure. Your Committee disapproved practically of both the reports and on financial as well as on other grounds asked the Government not to go at present beyond strengthening the Statistical Department of the Central Government. Your Committee had disapproved of the appointment of the Economic Enquiry Committee from the very beginning and had refused to give evidence before them. The result of the report shows the justification for the attitude of your Committee. In fact time has now come when representatives of the people in both the Imperial and the Provincial Legislatures should see that a halt must be asked with regard to appointments of Commissions and Committees which while costing the country a good round sum do not lead to any clarity of vision or any definite practical solution with regard to the questions which are referred to them; not only this but they are used on more occasions than one merely as instruments for justifying particular Government actions or policies.

BACK BAY COMMITTEE.

The Government of India have after all announced the personnel of the Committee to enquire into the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Personally I do not think that the personnel of this Committee is unsatisfactory. The terms of reference, however, specially as mentioned in clause (1) appear to me rather vague. There have been several charges and counter-charges flying about with regard to this unfortunate episode in the history of this Presidency and what has been wanted by the public so very urgently and demanded by them for such a long time is that these charges should be properly enquired into and a proper responsibility fixed upon particular shoulders. If the terms of reference as given in clause (1) do not include all this, they will not be considered satisfactory at all. I hope, however, that the terms of reference will be construed in a broad and wide manner and that the Committee will consider it as one of their main functions to fix the responsibility and even the guilt, if need be, upon proper shoulders.

IMPROPER, UNFAIR AND UNJUST.

Your Committee had to take up during the quarter under review the very important and momentous question of the representation of India at the 9th session of the International Labour Conference. I must say that it was extremely improper, unfair and unjust on the part of the Government of India to nominate Sir Arthur Froom as a delegate of the Employers of India at the 9th session, in face of the strong and united demand of Indian Chambers of Commerce for having an Indian representative on behalf of the Indian Employers. Not only were the claims of India ignored but Sir Luis Kershaw, one of the delegates of the Government of India, is alleged to have openly said that the Government of India regarded the Bengal and the Bombay Chambers of Commerce as the most representative organisations. Your Committee made a strong protest against such a declaration to the Government of India who have not yet given a satisfactory explanation with regard to the same. Mr. S. N. Haji, whom this and other Indian Chambers sent as their representative specially to Geneva to present the protests of all these Indian Chambers against the appointment of Sir Arthur Froom has done his work very well and presented his case in an able and dignified manner, worthy of the Institutions of which he was the representative.

One of the important pieces of legislation which the Government of India, through some reason or other, are not pushing on in the Imperial Legislature, is the Insurance Bill. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee at the Winter session this year and we do not know still why it is hung up. What is to be feared is that as it was not circulated for opinion of the various representative public bodies, no further action may be taken on the same at the forthcoming Simla session and the Bill may be considered to have lapsed with the life of the present Assembly.

MANIPULATED EXCHANGE.

There are several rumours already afloat with regard to the probable recommendations of the Currency Commission. I do not think it fair to make any comments on the strength of merely such rumours. I have not got the sources of information which have enabled Lord Inchcape to make an intelligent anticipation of the Report of the Commission. Without trying to follow him, therefore, in making any prophecy, I may be allowed to say that just as hitherto Exchange or rather manipulations in Exchange have seriously harmed our industries, it may be expected now to injure also our agriculture, of which the Government profess to have the interests at heart. Already mill-owners of the city have begun to purchase American cotton in preference to Indian cotton, an instance which will show to you how events are shaping themselves.

KEEPING UP THE FICTION.

Unfortunately, there are some people who persist in taking a superficial view of the Indian problem and keeping up the fiction of the so-called financial strength of this country. Earl Winterton betrays himself as belonging to this class of people when in his latest speech he refers to "the sound financial position built by the Government of India during the last few years." I cannot lead myself into believing that a balanced budget brought about partly by manipulations of Exchange and partly by increased taxation is at all an index to the financial prosperity of the country. I challenge Earl Winterton to show me any industry, excepting tea and jute industries, which can be said to be prosperous at present.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

After referring to the Viceroy's appeal for unity and the communal tension in the country the President said:—

This appeal is couched in a noble vein, but I cannot help calling your attention to one verse in Bhagavat: "Yat Samipastha Jivanam Vairam Chetasi Na Sthitam." A sage gives the definition of a sacred religious function as follows: "Its potency is such that the thought of revenge disappears even from the hearts of those who stand where such a function takes place, not to speak of those who practise it." Such is the sublimity of our Philosophy! People who are the inheritors of this philosophy will never, and should never rush into riots as occur at some places in the name of religion. While the appeal of His Excellency Lord Irwin, therefore, will meet with a good response, His Excellency misses one point which is that while leaders of both the communities should try to introduce peace and harmony, the main responsibility devolves upon those who are in charge of the administration. However, it will be a proper opportunity to mention here that our sacred philosophy lays all the responsibility for the welfare and peace of the government on those who govern the country. Leaders of various communities and parties are reduced by the deliberate policy of the Government to a state in which it will be difficult for them to achieve the object of His Excellency Lord Irwin in spite of their well-meaning efforts.

Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi then urged on the necessity of the Imperial Bank of India to democratise itself and Indianise its services.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee drew the attention of the meeting to the article of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday last and said if the exchange was fixed at 1/6 India would lose annually Rs. 50 crores. He suggested the fixing rupee price and urged the Indian Merchants' Chamber to issue a list for public information of the articles purchased outside India by the Government which were available in India. He instanced the purchase of cement and said though Indian cement was in no way inferior to that manufactured in Europe, a large quantity of cement was bought at higher price in Europe.

Mr. B. Das urged the Swarajists to go to the Assembly and agitate on Indian financial questions.

After Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth had spoken on the manipulations of currency, the Report was put to the vote and adopted.

BOMBAY POSTAL GRIEVANCES

CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

Mr. Navinchandra Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Sixth session of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Conference, which met to-day, after welcoming the delegates to this city, "the head-quarters of the apostle of non-violence," said that they had expected the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra and Sir Geoffrey Clarke would grant the minimum demands that could satisfy the Postal staff under pressing conditions. Yet to their great surprise and greater dejection, the submissions of the deputation had not found a completely favourable corner in the heart of the Government. When the question of the irreducible minimum demand comes in, one of the arguments that are put forth is the Government's anxiety for the rate payer. The poor post office man from the runner to the head post master has realised it very late, if not too late, that his toils and labours contribute not a little quota in the administration of Government's commerce of the world and comforts, conveniences and necessities of the general public. The poor man is toiling hard with a half-starved stomach and fatigued nerves."

After the President was duly elected, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, M.L.A. read his presidential address. He assured the delegates that the Legislative Assembly to which he belonged had shown very sympathetic attitude towards their grievances. He mentioned the name of Mr. N. M. Joshi as one who would fight for them. The Assembly had no power to increase any demand made by the Executive and therefore, to pay them more than what the Executive proposed was beyond their power. The united voice of the Assembly has received some response from the unwilling Government. But on the other hand they had their own differences and consequent difficulties.

AN UGLY PATCH WORK.

Referring to the deputation that waited on the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra, the president said that it was disappointing, that it left out of consideration the just claims of so many incumbents and that it looked like a ugly patch work not worthy of the deputation.

Referring to the recommendations of the Ryan Committee, the President remarked, as a member of the public, that the Government were doing a great disservice to the community by accepting the recommendations of the Ryan Committee in the matter of introducing cheaper class of labour recruited from postmen's class.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow. —Free Press.

The School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality has prepared a scheme for starting Akhadas in its schools and recommended a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose. It also recommends the holding of a tournament before the close of the year.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate it was decided to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law on the Hon. Sir William Ewart Greaves, the Vice Chancellor.—A. P.

A MUSLIN ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

(Continued from page 6).

the mind of any reasonable man that there were not accidental but intentional omissions? Compare the conduct of the present organiser in the light of the observations of the late Nawab Mohsin Mulk. He himself presided at a meeting in which a resolution for his own election to leadership was to be proposed. Consider the extreme impropriety of his taking the chair on that occasion. It was an open defiance of constitutional etiquette. Yet this was not his first offence of that kind of his. A few weeks ago, he, as the President of the Anjuman Islam Association, startled the world by presenting an address of congratulations, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, to Sir H. Lawrence who had assumed the acting Governorship of this Presidency. No other community presented any address and for good and obvious reasons even the non-Brahmin conscience would not be reconciled to such a move but contented itself with a short telegraphic message. The address itself was as audacious as its conception was unprecedented. It begins thus "Your Excellency, we need not emphasise the fact that this Anjuman is one of the most representative institutions of the Presidency. It is located in one of the Headquarters of Government and its presidentship is in the hands of a very respectable leader of our community, who is the representative of the Muslims of this Presidency in the Council of State. It would, therefore, be hardly overstating the fact that this Anjuman occupies a very important position in the Muslim world of this Presidency and is an important vehicle of the expression of representative opinion." And this, if you please, was read by the President himself. "L'etat-c'est moi." The Moslem community, it is "I."

A Futile Claim.

Let me dispose of the futile claim that membership of the Council of State "per se," entitles a person to be recognised as leader of his community. There are Hindu and Parsi members of that body who have never claimed such a distinction on that ground. Is membership of the Council of State always a guarantee of high intellect or high character? Are there not some noncentities in the Council of State? As a matter of fact the real worth of a man in any of the Legislatures depends upon his education, his powers of debate, his high aim and purpose, his capacity for want and his advocacy of the popular side, irrespective of official frowns or favors. A mediocrity remains a mediocrity in whichever Legislature he sits. Lastly do we not know, thanks to our ignorant electorates that success at the polls is very often a matter of clever canvassing?

The address is the address of the Mahomedan community of the Presidency. The real representatives of the community are its own elected members in the Councils. They will have to decide the question of the leadership of the Deputation. Taking all things into consideration, there is no person better fitted for the position than Sir Ghulam Husain. Various objections have been raised in the Press by inspired anonymous nonentities. I have already disposed of some of them. There is one recently raised. It is stated that as the Minister is to have a private interview with the Viceroy he cannot participate in the public address. Is there any penalty attached to the private interview which excludes such an interviewer from taking part in a public address? The objection is absurd. On the contrary the participation of the Minister in the address is absolutely necessary because if he does not do so the important constituency of which he is the member would be without representation before the Viceroy. There is not a single Muslim member of the Council who does not wish the Minister to lead the Deputation. Muslim public opinion outside is also unanimous in this matter. But Sir Ghulam Husain is excessively modest and he suffers himself to be elbowed out of his right position. But shall the Muslim members of the Bombay Council stand with folded hands and make no attempts to put him into his right position? An organiser of a Deputation is like its secretary. Its leadership cannot be claimed as the price of organisation. The Deputation as a matter of fact ought to have consisted only of the elected Muslem members of the Councils. Because in that case there could be no doubt as to the representative character of its delegates. If outsiders had to be included a constitutionally constituted Committee ought to have been formed to select some really eminent Muslims in several walks of life and their number ought to have been limited to ten or fifteen. As it is the members of the Deputation outside the Councils would considerably outnumber those inside them. The representative character of the outsiders is extremely doubtful. Anyhow it is outrageous to place them on a footing of social and political equality with the elected representatives of the people. Past experience has not been very favourable in this connection. In the list of members of the Deputation that waited upon Lord Reading in December 1924 there were persons of no high social position. Like flies in amber the wonder was how the devil they got there.

BENGAL CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The text of the official bill amending the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act 1920 to be introduced at the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council is published in an issue of the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary. In the statement of objects and reasons the member in charge explains among other things that much attention having been directed lately to the cruelty involved in the use of buffaloes for draught purposes in the middle of the day in the hot season, opportunity will be taken to penalise such practice by providing a clause in the bill for the purpose.—A. P.

FOOT BALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. AND GYM. DRAW.

In a first division fixture between the Bombay Gym. and the B.B.R.:A. decided on the Co-operage on Saturday, the result of a draw was just about correct after an interesting game. The gunners had several changes in their team and it must be said that these were for the better. Cotterill deputised for Karnack of the Gym. who is yet unable to play owing to an injury received in a previous match. There was not much to complain about as regards the weather but the ground was altogether too slippery to be comfortable. The backs on both sides were at the top of their form, while the custodians did all that was possible and a little bit more. It was hardly wise to make Innes and Etherington exchange positions. Innes is essentially a winger and of invaluable assistance to his side as such, while Etherington is just comfortable in the inner position where he can manouvere the ball to perfection.

Three minutes after the start the gunners drew first blood when H. Kelly slung the ball across for E. Kelly to score with a first timer. The match continued with varying success for either side until ten minutes before half-time Etherington equalised from a good pass. And this comprised all the scoring. A ding dong struggle in the second half saw both defences severely tested, notably that of the gunners. The Gym. forwards missed some good opportunities of scoring and a little before the end there was a lively scuffle in the goalmouth, Banks saving shot after shot, till the final whistle brought him relief.

Bombay Gym.	.....	1 goal.
B. B. R. A.	.....	1 goal.

Bombay Gym:—Nichol; Ogden and Terry; Irvine, Reid and Alexandra; Thow, Groundwater, Cotterill, Innes and Etherington.

B. B. R. A:—Banks; Gabriel and Lindsay; Marshall, Rodgers and Thomas; H. Kelly, Long, D. Lynn, Sneddon and E. Kelly.

Referee. Mr. F. W. Thornback.

COL. BRANSBURY MURDER CASE

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

LUCKNOW, July 25.

Two additional cases against the accused in the case arising out of the murder of Col. Bransbury were disposed of yesterday by Mr. Syed Ainuddin, First Class Magistrate. The accused Fazal Ahmed who has been committed to the sessions charged with the murder of Col. Bransbury was in the second case charged with the murder of a woman named Idan said to have been in the accused's keeping. This woman was previously in the keeping of another man named Abbas Khan from whom it is alleged the accused had enticed her away It was further alleged that the accused and Abbas Khan had fallen out over this woman but the dispute had been patched up on the accused promising to compensate Abbas Khan by a cash payment. He did not however redeem his promise but when pressed made over to Abbas a bicycle in lieu of the money. After this the accused tried to implicate Abbas in a false case by alleging that he had stolen the bicycle and some cash. Enquiries made by the police disclosed that the accused had concocted the whole story against Abbas Khan. He was threatened by the police with prosecution for making a false report and the police also brought his conduct to the notice of his master Col. Bransbury. The latter is said to have rebuked him and refused to protect him against the threatened action of the police. The accused is said to have become enraged at this and murdered his master in cold blood.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

The prosecution alleged that after this thinking that if he was sent to jail his mistress would go back to his rival, he went up to Abbas with the intention of killing him. He did not however find Abbas and then went to the woman and took her to a grove and there cut her throat. The accused made a confession before the City Magistrate. Before the present Magistrate also he admitted that he cut the throat of the woman with a knife. The accused said the woman had given him permission to kill her saying that as he would be hanged for the murder of the Colonel she did not want to live after he was dead. According to him she recited "Kalama" while he cut her throat.

In committing Fazal Ahmad to the sessions the Magistrate remarked I cannot believe that any person, much less an immoral woman, would consent to have her throat cut in a barbarous manner as the accused has stated. I have no doubt that the idea which actuated him to murder the woman was that he did not want her to live with his rival after he was no more. I am convinced that he never told the woman of what he had done or what he was going to do when he brought her out of the house and took her to the grove. He may have told her after reaching the grove that he had killed his master." The Magistrate found a prima facie case made out against the accused and directed that he should stand his trial in the court of sessions on a charge under Sec. 302 I. P. C. for murdering Mussamat Idan.

ATTEMPT TO KILL RIVAL.

In the third case Fazal Ahmad was charged with attempting to kill his rival Abbas Khan. In this case also he made a full confession before the same Magistrate. The prosecution witnesses said they saw him attacking Abbas with a knife and caught him red-handed. The reason alleged as having prompted the accused to commit the offence with which he was charged was his rivalry with Abbas over the woman to which the accused had added allegations of ill-treatment by the local police. In this case also the accused was committed to sessions on a charge under Sec 307 I.P.C.—A. P.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

RAIN PREVENTS PLAY

LONDON, July 25.

The fourth Test Match was due to begin at Manchester to-day but rain prevented the play before lunch. Bardsley won the toss and decided to bat. Woodful and Bardsley opened the Australians innings at 2-40 p.m. but after they had scored 6 runs without loss persistent rain prevented further play for the day.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES

LONDON, July 25.

The following are the closing scores in the County Cricket Matches that began to-day:—

SURREY vs. KENT (at Oval).—Kent 303 (Ashdown 150, not out, Shepherd 5 for 84.) Surrey 8 for 1.

ESSEX vs. MIDDLESEX (at Leyton).—Essex 325 (H. Horris 76, Douglas 61.) Middlesex 6 for no wickets.

WORCESTERSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE (at Worcester)—Worcester 93 for 1 wicket. Rain stopped further play.

DERBYSHIRE vs. LANCASHIRE (at Chesterfield).—Lancashire 299 for 7 (Hallows 100, Watson 109, Taylor 54.)

NOTTS vs. YORKSHIRE (at Nottingham) —Notts 210 for 6 (Playton 63.) There was no further playing owing to rain.

HAMPSHIRE vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE (at Bournemouth.)—Hampshire 152 (Newman 63, Wedel 3 for 22) No further play was possible owing to rain.

GLAMORGAN vs. SOMERSET (at Cardiff)—Somerset had scored 40 for 9 wickets when rain intervened. Arnold did hat trick.

SUSSEX vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (at Brighton.)—Sussex 221 (Cook 64.) Northants 132 for 3 (Bengnall 80.)—Reuter.

LONDON, July 23.

Sussex versus Surrey.—Sussex won on the result of the first innings. Surrey 112, and 375 (Ducat 61, Holmes 69). Sussex 393.

Gloucestershire versus Worcestershire.—Worcestershire won on first innings. Gloucester 186 and 278 for eight. (Seabrook 71, Hedges 51). Worcester 271 (Bowles 73, Mills five for 107).

Warwickshire versus Northamptonshire.—Warwickshire won by eight wickets. Northants 164 and 217 (Bagnall 58, Quaife four for 46). Warwickshire 278 (Quaife 107, Clarke 5 for 74). and 105 for two (Kilner 52 not out).

Essex versus Glamorgan.—Essex won by six wickets. Glamorgan 271 and 167 (Nichls four for 59, Hipkin five for 55). Essex 172 and 267 for four (Russell 103, not out, O'Connor 57).

Hampshire versus Yorkshire.—Yorkshire gained first innings points. Yorkshire 237 and 251 for three declared. (Holmes 103, Oldroyd 109). Hampshire 174 and 151 for two, (Newman 58 not out).—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM.

FIRST VICTORY IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, July 25.

Sydney.—The Indian Army Hockey Team to-day defeated New South Wales by 13 goals to 2.—Reuter.

BETTING ON STEWARDS CUP

LONDON, July 25.

The following is the latest betting on the Stewards Cup:—

Ten to 1 against Marine Parade (taken and offered); 10 to 1 Highborn Second (offered); 10 to 1 Etghnarch (offered); 100 to 9 (taken); 100 to 8 Friar Wile, (offered); 100 to 7 (taken); 100 to 7 Moti Mahal and Voltas Pride (taken and offered); 100 to 7 Purple Shade, Perhaps So and Nothing Venture (offered); 100 to 6 Sensetone (taken and offered); Sea Kale and Compiler (offered); 20 to 1 Dammagarry (taken and offered); 22 to 1 Battleshaft (offered); 25 to 1 (taken); 25 to 1 Defiance (offered); Quicksilver (taken and offered.)—Reuter.)

DAVIS CUP

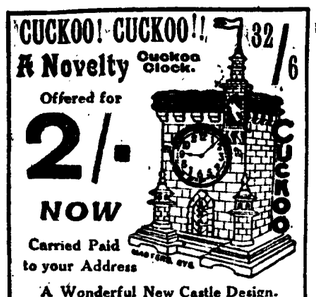
LONDON, July 25.

Cabourg.—In the final of the European zone for the Davis Cup, France won first two singles from Britain. Lacoste beat Turnbull 6|4, 6|4, 6|4. Cochet beat Gregory 7|5, 4|6, 7|9, 7|5, 6|0.—Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Messrs. Basan Kumar Bose, H. N. Dutt, J. N. Basu, J. Chaudhari, Bepin Chandra Pal, D. P. Khaitan, Krishnakumar Mitra, Sir P. C. Mitter and others have issued a manifesto on behalf of the Indian National Party of Bengal, innunciating their policy. The manifesto declares, the party is pledged to Responsive Co-operation, and is satisfied that the Swarajist policy of Non-co-operation from within the Councils has signally failed and must be definitely abandoned. The Party, therefore, feels that to save the situation, it is absolutely necessary, as much for the protection of the legitimate Hindu and Muslim rights as for the promotion of fundamental principles and ideas of India's composite nationalism, that every constituency must insist upon getting a definite pledge from candidates seeking election that they will honestly work the Reforms, and failing that shall strenuously work, in combination with other groups, as a parliamentary opposition, always ready to shoulder responsibilities of office whenever called upon.—Free Press.



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FIRMNESS IN COTTON MARKET

JAPANESE AND SHIPPERS STEADY BUYERS

IMPROVED YARN MARKET IN SHANGHAI

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

BOMBAY, July 24.

To-day's outstanding event in the Bombay Cotton Market was the continued firmness, due to good buying by the Japanese and shipping offices. The July settlement rate for Oomra is fixed at Rs. 333, and for Bengal at Rs. 281.

Why are the Japanese buying in such big quantities, in the Bombay Cotton Market? The yarn market in China shows continued advance. The yarn sales there are heavier: the Japanese putting up the prices even in Bombay. Why this abnormal situation?

In this connection, it would be interesting to note the following information, received by yesterday's mail from London:—

"The yarn situation has not improved. In American counts, the demand is not absorbing production, notwithstanding the fact that "much machinery is stopped."

"The Coal Strike has increased" the "cost of production, reduced the output" of the machinery from an 80 per cent. "to a 50 per cent. standard," a very serious decline."

This state of Lancashire Cotton Industry has put the sales situation in a very bad way, because there is no fixed date offered for the delivery of goods. This has put the Japanese yarn and Cloth Merchants in China in a decidedly happy position to make greater profits and bigger sales.

Owing to this abnormal situation, the Japanese are buying cotton in Bombay in very big quantities, and the Indian Mills are also in the Market for their cotton.

We have received the following cable information from Liverpool and New York:—

"Light to moderate rainfall in Texas and Arkansas."

"Crop is better than expected; think market would decline. We advice long liquidation, but would not advise selling short until further crop developments."

The New York futures were 11 up. The Marwari Bazar was firm—July Broach advancing to Rs. 343, April Broach going up to Rs. 324, and July Oomra to Rs. 333 in the afternoon.

Though the probability of insect damage is still there, New York is likely to decline, because of lesser off-take by Lancashire.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST "JUSTICE" PARTY WORKERS

COMPLAINT TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

MADRAS, July 23.

The local press publishes letters this evening either from the victims or from eye-witnesses making allegations of assault and molestation of supporters of the Congress candidate by supporters of the "Justice" party candidate for election to the local municipal corporation from the Chepauk division. It is alleged that workers on behalf of Mr. O. Kandaiswamy Chetty, the Congress candidate, were roughly handled by persons supposed to be supporters of Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, the "Justice" party candidate.

Mr. Mahomed Razu, a resident of Chepauk division, has addressed a letter to the Police Commissioner stating that ever since he rented his grounds in Big Street, Triplicane, to Mr. Kandaiswamy Chetty his (Mr. Razu's) life has been rendered miserable by some people who he alleges are supporters of Dr. Mudaliar. It is impossible for me, says Mr. Razu, in the course of the letter, to stir out of my house and I am waylaid abused and threatened. He, therefore, prays that the Commissioner afford him the necessary protection.—A.P.

EDITOR OF "HABLUL MATIN"

CALCUTTA PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At a meeting of the Persian community residing in Calcutta, a resolution was passed protesting against the contemplated deportation by the Government of India of Aga Syed Jalaluddin Hosaini, editor of "Hablul Matin." While holding that Aga Hosaini had all along advocated a policy of friendliness towards Great Britain, the resolution points out the serious consequences of what the Government of India propose to do inasmuch as if there were any truth in the alleged anti-British attitude of Aga Hosaini he would have greater facility for such propaganda while in Persia than when his activities were circumscribed within British India and would thus be able to spread anti-British feeling throughout the Islamic world.—A.P.

A deputation headed by Mr. T.B. Roy, M.L.C., representing the various mercantile associations in Bengal, waited on the Governor of Bengal on Friday afternoon on the question of trade difficulties on account of communal disturbances. The deputation prayed that immediate and stern measures be taken by the Government with firmness and impartiality, as has been expressed by the Viceroy, to put down rowdyism and restore peace and order.—F.P.I.

SILVER MARKET FIRM

BULL AND SHROFFS BUYING

TEMPORARY RISE IN CHINA EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, July 24.

The silver market was very firm, last evening as well as this morning. The Bull operators and Shroffs were buying freely, particularly in 1st i.e. the "Ashad" settlement. The market has got this unexpected support on account of the following causes among others:—

1. China exchange was very firm. The closing rate yesterday evening improving to 1s. 11 3|16d. from 1s. 10 15|16d. before.

2. China was both a buyer and a seller, in the London Market. This buying by China was an unusual feature, when we consider the unusual selling pressure from China, during the whole of last week.

3. Short sales by Bears. When the Bull Operators sold in the market, the Bazar dealers wanted to make a profit out of the situation, by selling "short." Hence, at the first stroke of reaction in the market, they were forced to cover their sales.

The Bulls having got some support from a wealthy shroff, who bought freely at low rates prevailing in the market—the market was very firm yesterday evening—the rates rising to Rs. 67 14 1|2 and 67-8. This firmness continued even to day, though the rates gave way a bit, due to easier China Exchange, which was 1s. 11d. in the morning.

The cable information from London is as follows:—

"Silver Dull. China bought and sold. We have a poor opinion of the more distant future of the market."

Our advice would be, not to make "short" sales, specially in the 1st settlement, as a renewed attempt may be made by Bull Operators, to force up the market to save them from undue loss.

POLITICS IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION

MOTION TO ESCHEW THEM LOST

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Hot discussion took place over Mr. Phelp's motion that politics should be eschewed from the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. Phelps stated that the late Deshbandhu had in his inaugural address given an assurance that politics would not be considered in the Corporation Hall. He wanted a declaration of policy by the Corporation as to whether they should or should not dabble in politics.

The sense of the House was that they could not exclude politics altogether, though they accepted that in civic matters only civic considerations should guide their deliberations. The Swarajist Councillors challenged the statement made by Mr. Phelps that the Deshbandhu wanted to eschew politics in the Corporation. After closure was applied Mr. Phelps' motion was lost.—(Free Press.)

ADDITIONAL POLICE FOR PABNA

CALCUTTA, July 24.

A Gazette Extraordinary contains the following proclamation:—The Governor in Council has declared that certain areas in Pabna district have been found to be in a state of disturbed and dangerous state and that the conduct of the inhabitants of those areas has rendered it expedient to increase the police by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered in those areas at the cost of the inhabitants thereof. This proclamation will remain in force for one year.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR

MADURA, July 23.

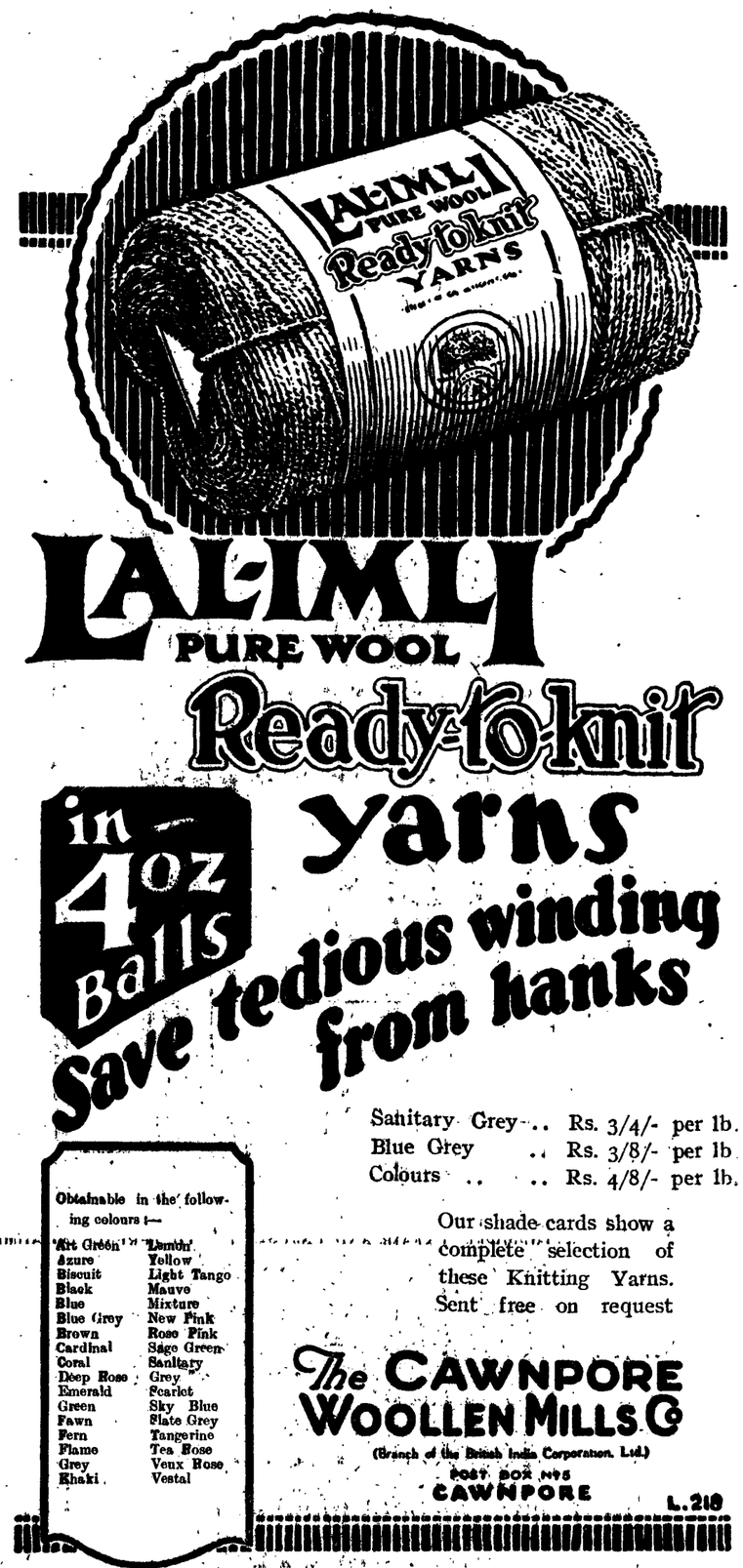
His Excellency the Governor and party left Madura last night after four days stay and arrived at Mandapam this morning where His Excellency inspected the Ceylon Emigration Camp. He afterwards left for Rameswaram, one of the most important places of pilgrimage in southern India for Hindus, and on reaching there paid a visit to the temple.—A. P.

TRAGIC DEATH IN SUBURBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, July 24.

A sudden and tragic discovery of a woman (35) whose remains were found floating in a well in the counmpound of the Bombay Electric Co. Andheri, created a sensation in the neighbourhood. The deceased was the wife of one of the policemen of Andheri named Maibud Shaikhrehman, and it was revealed on enquiries that the deceased, for some time past, was in a deranged state of mind. It was further revealed that her general demeanour was far from satisfactory and it was her habit of creating potty quarrels with the neighbouring people. At about sunset of the 21st July she was found to be missing in her dwelling and also in the neighbourhood. All the untiring efforts and enquiries made by her husband and the police to trace the deceased were fruitless, when unexpectedly, the body was found floating on the water in a putrified state by a passer-by at about 5 o'clock on Friday evening and at 6 o'clock the same evening an inquest was held and the "panchnama" returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily in an unsound state of mind.



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DASTARDLY MURDER AT SEHWAN.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR KILLED BY HATCHET

KARACHI, July 23.

News reached Karachi this morning of a dastardly murder at Sehwan in the Larkana District in which Mr. Yar Mahomed, Sub-Inspector of Police at Sehwan, was killed by hatchet blows. The report states that on the 19th instant the Sub-Inspector with three other persons was returning at 10 p.m. to Sehwan town from the local fort when he was attacked by several ruffians who delivered blows with a hatchet and felled the Sub-Inspector. His companions fled in fright and one of them, Syed Assadullah Shah of Bajira, informed the local police who sent a detachment of mounted police to trace the culprits but they failed to find them.

On Tuesday night two brothers residing at Karanpur near Sehwan Taluka voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police stating that they were implicated in the alleged crime. Police investigation is still proceeding. Motive of the crime appears to be zealousness of the murdered police official to bring to book several notorious bad characters who have troubled Larkana district for some months past. Action was about to be taken against them when the murder occurred.—A. P.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN OORGAUM MINE

ROBERTSONPET, July 24.

The fatal accident in the Oorgaum mine was a skip accident caused by an engine getting out of control, when men going in from 6,200 to 6,400 feet level were precipitated into a sink 200 feet below.—A. P.

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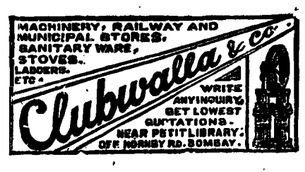

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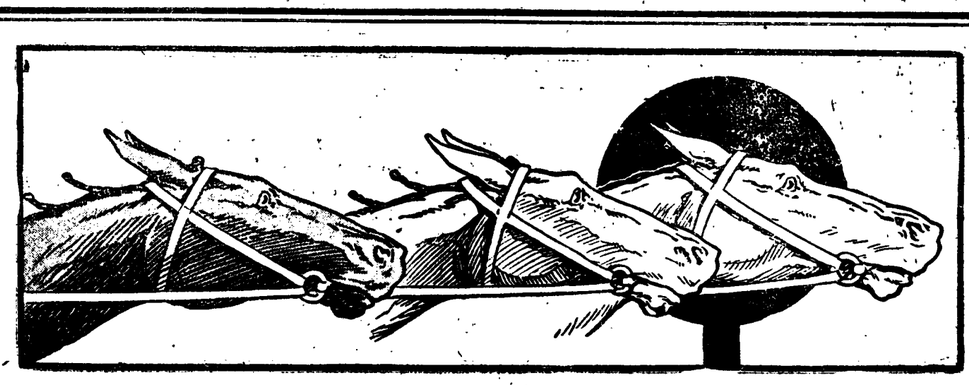

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7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.

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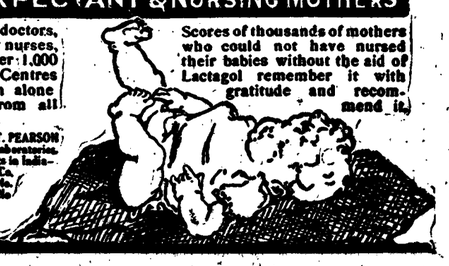

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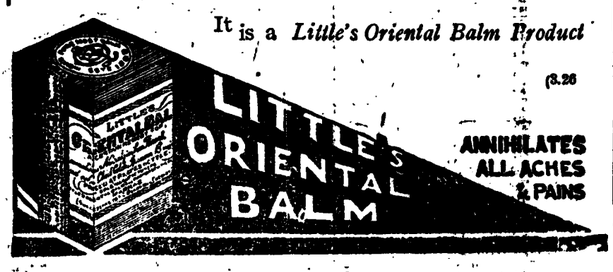

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